





## HOME NEWS

## Industry, schools and transport threatened as Scottish oil refinery men decide to stay out

From Ronald Faux, Grangemouth  
Process workers at the British Petroleum refinery at Grangemouth voted unanimously yesterday to continue the unofficial strike which is seriously affecting public transport, petrol supplies and industry in central Scotland.  
The men, who are demanding a 5000-year shift allowance to cover overtime and other extras, are to seek official backing for the stoppage from the Transport and General Workers' Union. They hope to extend the dispute to the three other BP refineries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.  
The 800 men have been picking seven of the nine Shell-Mex and BP terminals in Scotland which provide 45 per cent

of the country's fuel requirements. They have prevented all but essential supplies from leaving and they are planning to extend picketing to England. Almost all the 1600 Shell and BP petrol stations will run dry by early this week. Many have empty pumps and the increased demand on other brands has meant voluntary rationing at most garages.  
In Glasgow and Lanarkshire buses will operate from today at peak hours only and it is feared thousands of children will not be able to attend school. More than half the buses operated by the Scottish Omnibuses group in west-central Scotland will not be operating by next Thursday, and industrialists have predicted that several thousand workers will

be laid off this week. The steelmaking, distilling and glassmaking industries have been affected and the Confederation of British Industry has described the situation as "close to chaos".  
The strikers receive a shift allowance of £432 and have rejected the latest management offer of £525 which, according to BP, would make them the highest paid shift workers at any British refinery.  
On the Clyde, the strike at the Marathon shipyard ended yesterday when a mass meeting of the work force voted to return. The men had been demanding a 10 per cent bonus payment. They agreed to accept 8 per cent at present and the question of the further 2 per cent is to go to arbitration.

## More health service staff join strike

By Raymond Perman, Labour Staff  
Medical technicians are due today to join the growing number of health service workers taking industrial action over pay. They will begin a series of week-long strikes that will close hospitals and chest clinics.  
The strikes will begin in London, but will spread to other major cities later. Among hospitals affected are the National Heart Hospital, Guy's, St Thomas's, and the London Hospital.  
Arrangements are being made with the police by the four unions organizing the action to bring in teams of workers for emergency cases.  
In some hospitals, there will be only one-day protest strikes. The actions are being organized in support of a campaign for 30 per cent extra on annual salaries, of between £1,200 and £2,000.  
The Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) is today stepping up its overtime bans by nurses. Mr Albert Spanwick, general secretary, said last night: "About 120 hospitals will be hit by stoppages and we would expect approaching 250 wards to be closed by next weekend."

## Mrs Wilson's 'mystical experience'

By a Staff Reporter  
Mrs Mary Wilson, wife of the Prime Minister, said in a television interview shown last night that she had been "sick with fear" when she first moved into 10 Downing Street.  
She explained that it was due to a "mystical experience" she said. She said that she prayed regularly, and also spoke of "a mystical experience" in the Isles of Scilly. Early one morning, alone on the beach, she had "a most extraordinary feeling" as if "I was dissolving". She had felt at one with the past and the future, and "all the anxieties of the world seemed to disappear".  
Mrs Wilson was appearing on the Tyne Tees Television programme, "Children of the Vicarage", recorded in January, before the last election.

## New gliding champion

Flight Lieutenant George Lee, of RAF Coningsby, Lincolnshire, is the new British gliding champion. He won four of the six events in the open class of the national championships at Dunstable Downs, Bedfordshire, last week.

## Pakistani coming back to see the Queen

From Our Correspondent, Wolverhampton  
Mr Noor Hussain, aged 80, a former Pakistani soldier who made a bed for the Queen and was deported when he came to present it, is due to arrive in London from Lahore next week to present a hand-carved bed to Princess Anne.  
This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-west, who raised the question of Mr Hussain's deportation last December in the House. He said that he had raised more than £600 to pay for Mr Hussain's return to the United Kingdom. Since serving in the British Army in the First World War, Mr Hussain's ambition has been to see a British Queen. He will be taken to the troping the colour ceremony, where he will be able to see the Queen.  
Mr Cormack said: "Mr Hussain will be the guest of the Royal Horse Artillery when he gets to London. He will be housed in their barracks and will be accompanied by a retired Pakistani officer, who will act as interpreter. On June 10 he will attend a tea party at the House of Commons."

## Art teacher reinstated

Mr Derek Massey, an art teacher at a school in Letchworth, who was suspended from duty after performing a mock ceremony of exorcism outside a cinema showing *The Exorcist*, has been reinstated by the school's governors.

## Home Office blamed for delay over bail hostels

From Our Home Affairs Correspondent, York  
A bail hostel in Sheffield, completed six months ago, is not being used because the Home Office has not given permission. This was disclosed on Saturday at a conference at York University, arranged by the National Association of Probation Officers.  
The hostel, which is the first of its kind in Britain, is for eight people, and a warden has been appointed.  
Mrs J. M. Weiraker, chairman of the residential subcommittee of the South Yorkshire Probation and After-Care Committee, said: "All around our area we are annoyed."

## Scientist's crossword win

From Edmund Akenhead, Crossword Editor, Bristol  
The fifth regional final of the Cutty Sark Times Crossword Championship was attended yesterday by 102 competitors at the Dragonara Hotel, Bristol. They tackled four Times crossword puzzles in four half-hour sessions.  
The winner was Mr Terry E. Girdlestone, a research scientist of Bridgwater, who was last year's regional champion at

West Bromwich. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 and 85 time bonus points (his average time being nine minutes a puzzle).  
The runner-up, who will also be in the national final in London on September 4, was Mr Eric L. Rodick, of Bramshill, Hampshire. Prizes were also presented to Mr H. W. Stubbs and Mr J. D. Baker, the only other competitors to score maximum puzzle points. Their time bonus points were 74 and 47 respectively.

## Cardinal criticizes Mr Jenkins's decision

From Robert Fisk, Belfast

The refusal of Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to transfer the Price sisters to prison in Northern Ireland yesterday evoked criticism from two leading Roman Catholic churchmen in Ulster as well as further threats from the Provisional IRA's army council in Dublin.  
Cardinal Conway, Primate of all Ireland, said in Armagh that he was "deeply disappointed" at Mr Jenkins's decision, which he thought was a mistake. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, Dr Edward Daly, said that the sisters' request to be sent to Ulster was reasonable.  
Dr Daly, who has frequently denounced the Provisional IRA's activities, condemned the soundings of a civilian and a British soldier in the city, but said in reference to the Price sisters that the British sometimes seemed to think "that only they were guilty".  
On Saturday the IRA said in a statement that they would exact "just retribution" if either of the sisters died on hunger strike. "The IRA make no threats. We simply state that as comrades of these girls we shall not rest until just retribution is exacted from Mr Wilson and his servants. No British government shall murder citizens of Ireland and expect to get away scot free."

The IRA urged workers in the Irish Republic to "boycott and burn all British-owned factories".

There has, however, been remarkably little public demonstration of sympathy with the Price sisters in the Catholic community of Belfast.

At a park on the Falls Road yesterday, scarcely a mile from the sisters' home, only 300 people turned up to hear speakers including Mrs Maire Drumm, the vice-president of the Irish Republican Army, and a number of other Irish nationalists.

The apparent lack of popular support for the girls suggests that there would be no widespread rioting if they died. The IRA said that the death of the sisters would create "a fundamental change in the overall security situation in Belfast".

There is no doubt that the IRA could lay on some spectacular military operation in order to show their displeasure. The most serious such threat is that the sisters would be made on the life of a British minister in Northern Ireland; one of the "servants" to which the IRA referred in their statement.

Several political parties have asked why the sisters cannot be released in Ulster when a ceasefire is declared. The Defence Association has asked why the sisters cannot be transferred to a prison in Britain at his own request several months ago.



Mr Albert Price, father of the Price sisters, and his daughter Claire at a rally in London yesterday.

Police said yesterday that a Provisional IRA man was apparently wounded on Friday, and may have been killed, when a bomb blew up prematurely. A man was held captive near the border in Co. Armagh after his car had been hijacked to be used as a bomb. He was released when an explosion was heard. Dailly meeting: Mr Ian Dailly, MP, who is in the forefront of the movement to get the troops' home "loyalist" leaders of last month's strike—but the meeting, in Belfast, did not seem wholly successful. (Stewart Trender writes from Belfast). After an hour's discussion, one member of the Ulster Workers' Council, the organizers of the strike, came out and told walking journalists Mr Dailly was apparently without influence.

Mr Dailly appears to have been asked bluntly whether he would stay in Belfast if the troops were pulled out. The West Lothian member is the first MP without a Northern Ireland constituency or a government post to talk to the press about the future of the power-sharing executive.  
He came out of the meeting briefly to tell journalists he would leave any comment to the UWC but would be describing the meeting to the Parliamentary Labour Party today. He had come on his own initiative and not as a messenger for the Government.

Today he may be followed by Mr Basil Powell, who is expected to address a rally organized by the Ulster Unionist Party and speak at a meeting at Ulster University. The UWC said yesterday that it would meet Mr Powell, but Harry West, leader of the UWC and Mr Powell's host, said it knew nothing of the matter.  
On Saturday, Mr West, 41, Rev. Ian Paisley and Mr William Craig joined UWC members to lead 4,000 inmates in a victory march to Stormont, celebrating the fall of the Executive. Mr Paisley told the marchers: "The first battle has been gloriously won but the war is still in progress."

London marchers: More than 1,000 demonstrators protested against the detention in Exeter of the Price sisters and in silence outside the Home Office during a march through London yesterday, the 200th of the sisters' hunger strike. (Staff Reporters write).

About 500 demonstrators of the return of all Northern Irish political prisoners, Northern Ireland, and led the flag of the Provisional IRA. They also marched from Glynor Corner, Hyde Park, to a house of Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary.

At a rally later a demand was made for the return to Northern Ireland of the Price sisters and the release of the four prisoners. The march was led by Mr Albert Price, father of the sisters, who visited them in Brixton prison on Saturday. Asked how he was, he raised his hand in a gesture of despair, but refused to comment.

Mr Jenkins's decision was strongly criticized by the joint action committee for the release of the four prisoners, which organized the march. Miss Jacqueline Kaye, member of the committee, said: "Mr Jenkins has signed the death warrant of these Irish prisoners. He has also signed his own death warrant." She said afterwards that she feared Mr Jenkins would probably commit suicide because of the march.

The march to Mr Jenkins's home, organized by the Irish Political Hostages Committee, an umbrella group for Irish republican and socialist groups including the Provisional IRA, was given a heavy police escort. It passed within 100 yards of the Home Office. The committee arranged another march to Downing Street next Sunday.

Road to dictatorship: Leading article, page 1

## Transfer to Ulster 'not way to protect British people'

The following is the text of Mr Jenkins's statement on the Price sisters:

I have naturally been giving very close and careful consideration to the position of the Price sisters and others who are serving prison sentences in this country for acts of IRA terrorism. I think it desirable in present circumstances to make the position as clear as I possibly can. I do not wish to misunderstand to be a factor in events which can have substantial repercussions. In March, soon after taking office, I wrote a published letter to Lord Brockway stating that while I could not decide a prison disposition under duress, I was willing to consider the course of a few months, taking into account both compassionate and security considerations, whether it would be to release the Price sisters to prison in Northern Ireland. I repeated to the House of Commons on May 23 that this remained my position.

I in no way underestimate the strength of the sisters' determination not to surrender to the forces of their convictions. I have not seen them myself. I considered this possibility, but I do not think it right that I should see their hunger strike in prison. The person upon whom the ultimate decision rests must, I am sure, stand back a little.

But, short of that, I have made every possible effort, not only to ensure their care, but to understand their minds. They have been seen, not only by their family, but by seven doctors, by Lord Brockway, and in an extended interview, by my Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Dr Sumner.

I have also been seen by a number of doctors: by the prison doctors themselves, who have rendered most dedicated service under very difficult circumstances; by a leading psychiatrist; and by an outside consultant physician. There was no question of refusing independent advice at some stage suggested—the consulting physician was brought in at the specific request of the prison staff.

The doctors at Brixton have carried out the distasteful task of administering artificial feeding for 167 days. They stopped doing so two weeks ago, because the minimal cooperation necessary for this process was withdrawn by the sisters. The medical judgment was that it then became dangerous and therefore self-defeating: on May 15 one of the sisters became unconscious in the process. I could not and did not, contest this judgment.

I understand that, except by the family, many efforts were made in the course of these visits and in order to persuade the sisters to return to the course of slow suicide upon which they appear to have set themselves. Although the family may have urged this, or rather than the reverse, I still thought it right on humanitarian grounds to ensure their visits. Recently these visits have been no less frequent than if the sisters had been in prison in Northern Ireland.

The likelihood that the sisters may and their lives must now clearly be envisaged. The purpose of the hunger strike has been to force their transfer to Northern Ireland. And many people may have asked themselves why I could not solve the problem by agreeing to this demand. I have gone over the question intensively and carefully in my own mind. It has been given an apparent reasonableness by reference to transfers which have previously taken place. None of them was comparable.

In the last four years seven per-

sons serving sentences in English prisons have been transferred to Northern Ireland; none of them, however, for acts of terrorism. Now should I give a promise I could not be certain of fulfilling. Who can tell what will be the conditions in Northern Ireland at the end of this period?

Then there are the inevitable retrospective consequences. There are four other prisoners on hunger strike, and I am sure that they will be transferred to Northern Ireland, and more than 30 others, convicted of terrorist activities. Am I to transfer them all under the pressure of the hunger strikes of some or all of them? I am deeply concerned that the lives of the sisters and others should not be needlessly lost.

But I cannot find it right to agree to their demands. An immediate transfer in recent circumstances would have been, and remains, out of the question, above all in relation to the existing situation in Northern Ireland. A possible alternative has been to give a firm and definite date, perhaps two or three months ahead. The objections remain formidable.

and in my view, in the last resort, overwhelming. The objections to giving a promise under duress, or threats of violence, are obvious. Now should I give a promise I could not be certain of fulfilling. Who can tell what will be the conditions in Northern Ireland at the end of this period?

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with the murder by explosives seven people.

Am I to give advance notice in such acts of terrorism can be committed here under the assumption that those who may be convicted of them can, provided their will survives enough, dictate where it will be kept, and perhaps what it is their hopes of being rescued. Substantial though the dilemma, I think the way to try to protect the British people from further acts of terrorism.

I greatly hope that the Price sisters and the other prisoners concerned will even now cease the attempt to destroy their own lives. I will in no way resist from my statements I made in March if repeated in May that I will consider their future with sympathy. I believe it would be possible and reasonable for them to see the bulk of their long sentence reduced to a few months in prison. I am sure that they will be able to make a decision about their future as a result of my statement, however harrowing may be the consequences.

## Special message for retirement pensioners and widows.

If your next order book is not waiting at the Post Office when the old one runs out, don't worry. For the time being the Post Office will make payments on presentation of the cover of your old book. So please go there every week.

New pensioners will receive payments through the local social security office. This applies also to widows entitled to widow's benefit at the end of the widow's allowance period. If in difficulty you should go to the local social security office.

Pensions at the new rates are due to be paid from week beginning 22 July but some order books will have to be issued with orders after that date at the old rate. Arrears back-dated to 22 July will be paid as soon as conditions permit.

Pensioners living in the Irish Republic and Channel Islands whose books run out will be sent a Giro cheque.

Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

## Weather forecast and recordings



## Today

Sun rises: 4.48 am, 9.10 pm  
Moon rises: 3.55 am, 8.4 pm  
Full Moon: Tomorrow.  
Lighting up: 8.40 pm to 4.17 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 1.19 am, 6.6m (21.5ft); 1.48 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft).  
Low water: London Bridge, 7.15 am, 12.4m (40.6ft); 10.57 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); 11.16 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft).  
Sun: 5.46 am, 6.6m (21.8ft); 6.6 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft).  
Liverpool, 11.1 am, 8.1m (26.5ft); 11.21 pm, 8.3m (27.1ft).

## In places at first, sunny spells

developing in NW to NW, light; max temp 17°C or 18°C (63° to 64°F).  
W Midlands, S Wales: Dry with sunny intervals; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 17°C or 18°C (63° to 64°F).  
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny spells, isolated showers; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 16°C or 17°C (61° to 63°F).  
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, SE Scotland, Aberdeen: Mostly dry with sunny spells; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, but showers or rain at times in W, with a SE, otherwise temps near normal.  
Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W to NW, light or moderate; sea slight.  
Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W to NW, light; sea smooth.  
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

## Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am, 20°C (68°F); min 7 pm, 11°C (52°F). Humid, 68 per cent. Rain, 10 pm to 11 pm, 1.0 mm. Mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.025 m, falling.  
1,000 millibars—29.53 in.

## At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 2	Sea	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Cloud
E COAST					
Bournemouth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Weymouth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Portsmouth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Southampton	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Woolwich	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
London	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
W. COAST					
Cardiff	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Swansea	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bristol	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Exeter	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Plymouth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
W. COAST					
Cardiff	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Swansea	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bristol	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Exeter	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Plymouth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1



T.36 **VOLVO**



100



Photograph by Marten Harrison

## Record of events before blast at Flixborough chemical plant may have been destroyed

**victims**

Ward Bradshaw, aged 19, of Cambridge Road, Scotter; Keith Elder, and St. Michaels Road, Somerthorpe; 18; Formerly 13, of Caversham; 18; Somerthorpe; John Reader, aged 18, of View, The Row, Barton-on-Umber; Kenneth Crompton, aged 13, of 134

\*via Tashkent

in the town, and at a chaler village owned by the British Steel Corporation which had been Cherry Grove, Assby, Scunthorpe (the Press Association reports). The following 27 men are missing, presumed dead:—

**way SAS**  
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## WEST EUROPE

## President Giscard forges alliance with Herr Schmidt to halt disintegration of the Community

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 2

Franco-German relations got off to a new start—some news-writers even speak of an important turning point—with the six hours of talks in Paris at the weekend between President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

The President's object in having these talks within a few days of taking office was to halt the disintegration of the European Community.

Since Britain's position towards Europe was now more served and uncertain, he said during the election campaign, "progress in European construction lies by way of a deeper, considered entente with the Federal Republic." This entente is developing.

The violent clash between Herr Schmidt and M. Michel, the President's Minister, at the Washington conference earlier this year is now a thing of the past. M. Giscard d'Estaing told the press from the steps of the Elysee Palace on Saturday.

"We agreed that the construction of Europe is a fundamental objective of both our Governments. To maintain and consolidate Community achievements is not enough; in order

to avoid falling back, it is necessary to go forward.

"We also agreed that the Community should demonstrate its personality and cohesion, not only by returning to strict application of the rules which govern economic and commercial relations between member countries, but also by adopting and defending common positions on the big monetary, economic, and political problems."

Herr Schmidt obtained an assurance that France would not go the way of Italy and Denmark in resorting to protectionist measures to check the mounting deficit in its balance of payments.

"I told him this was out of the question," the French President said, in answer to a question. "We noted that it was only through a return to internal stability by the economies of member countries that the equilibrium disrupted by last October's events could be restored."

France, he said, had not requested financial assistance from Germany, nor had it been offered.

There was apparently no discussion in Paris of a possible reevaluation of the German mark. The Chancellor and the President were anxious not to lay

themselves open to the charge that they were setting up a kind of Paris-Bonn axis and taking decisions without their partners. However, with Italy and Britain out of the running, only France and Germany are in a position to make any initiatives.

Agreement in Paris was vastly helped by the close personal relations between the two men, who are on Christian name terms. "We have known each other for some years," Herr Schmidt observed, "and we are used to dealing with difficult situations. Our talks were marked by great cordiality, which is natural between friends."

Where President Pompidou and Mr. Heath had a natural liking for one another, which smoothed over many difficulties, M. Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt get on well and neither of them has very much time for Mr. Wilson. This is something which should make the British Government stop and think if once again it is not to miss the bus in Europe.

The entente cordiale between Paris and London has now given place to a revival of the exemplary Franco-German relations of a few years back. With Britain conspicuously absent from the Paris talks, it is ironic that two leaders spoke to one another in English.

## Opposition groups in Spain agree joint plan

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 2

Widespread strikes can be expected throughout Spain next autumn, a representative of the powerful outlawed Workers Commissions has said at a secret news conference in southern Spain.

He spoke of the strike plans at a recent meeting of southern Spanish opposition leaders somewhere in Andalusia, to which a number of foreign journalists were invited. Representatives of nine underground political organizations attended.

The meeting, called by the Socialist Alliance of Andalusians (ASA), was the highest secret regional meeting of the illegal opposition since last autumn, when police arrested more than 100 people who were alleged to be trying to form a Catalonian opposition in a Barcelona church.

Those at the Andalusia meeting represented the ASA, the Workers Commissions, the Red Flag communist organization (Trotskyite), the Carlist Party, the Communist Party of Spain (Moscow influenced), the International Communist Party of Spain (Madrid), the General Workers' Union, a socialist trade union, and the Spanish Socialist Party.

A statement issued after the meeting said: "The forces joining together against injustice, arbitrary decisions, corruption and brutality are ever larger. Their strength will show up the false offers of 'participation' made by the Arias Navarro Government and nothing can distract their attention from their democratic goals."

Speakers predicted a hot autumn for economic reasons. They, and the joint statement, placed considerable emphasis on Spain's economic troubles as they affect workers.

Asked why the "democratic opposition" intended the meeting did not include representatives of the more conservative opposition groups, the Socialist Party representative replied: "The exclusion of the Christian Democrats and others like them is not intentional, but they simply do not exist as an important political force in Andalusia. Our only common aim is freedom from dictatorship."

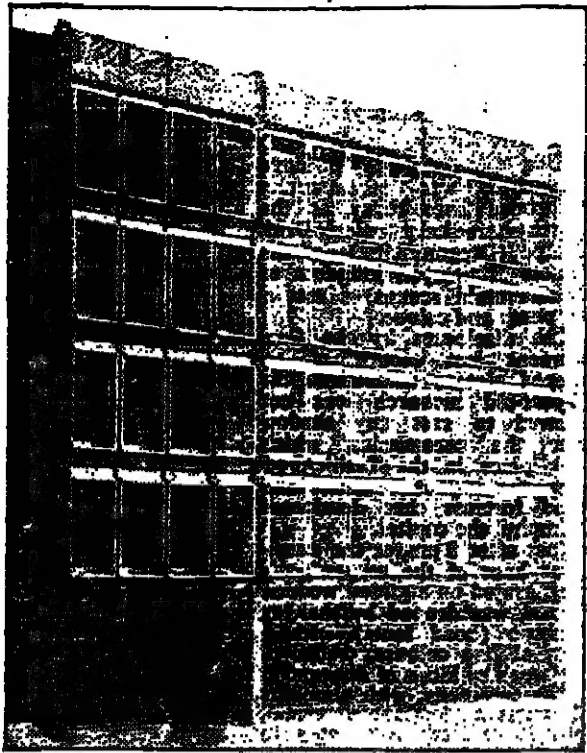
The representative of the ASA, who has formed last autumn to unify opposition in the region, topped the regime and promote a democratic state, said: "Only in the unity of all democratic groups is there any hope of overthrowing the regime."

Recalling promises of liberalization made in February by Señor Carlos Arias Navarro, the Spanish Premier, he added: "The regime cannot stand a true liberalization. Similar promises were made in 1940, 1945, 1948 and 1956. They were all lies. Arias is simply the last one to make such promises. A democratic explosion is bound to come."

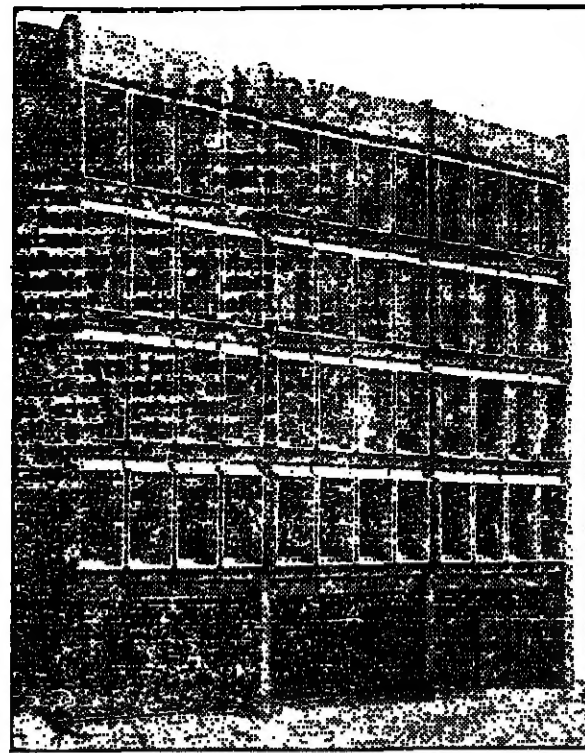
Referring to Portugal, he claimed that officers of the Spanish armed forces were becoming less zealous in their support of the regime.

He said he did not expect the Spanish Army to carry out a coup d'état as in Portugal, but he thought it was possible the Army might not interfere when the moment of change came.

1973: Valued at £720,000.



1974?



## Are last years' valuations worth the paper they're written on?

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## Leyland strikers allowed to meet in Spain

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 2

The Government agreed at the weekend to allow striking British Leyland workers to meet in the northern city of Pamplona after their labour dispute had increased tension between the two states.

The workers at Leyland's plant, who were locked out until Tuesday for refusing to sign an order to return to work after a previous lock-out, were allowed to meet without police interference on Tuesday, according to Clifa, the semi-official news agency.

When 1,500 strikers gathered on Friday in Pamplona Cathedral, with the permission of the local Catholic church authorities, to discuss their pay claim, police entered the cathedral and drove them out.

A note issued by the Archbishop of Pamplona pointed out that he had not given permission to enter the cathedral, and that the Concordat between the Vatican and the Spanish Government at police must not carry out any official act inside a church without the permission of the hierarchy, "except in a case of great necessity."

## Italian authorities face up to neo-fascist threat

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 2

The huge military parade marking the twenty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Italian republic took place today amid reports of neo-fascist plans to destroy democracy and authoritarianism.

For the first time since the foundation of the republic, the authorities, backed by large sections of public opinion, appear to have faced up to the measure of neo-fascism, if not to that of the economic crisis.

The immediate impulse was provided by the killing of seven people at Brescia on Tuesday when a bomb thought to have been planted by the extreme right exploded during an anti-fascist demonstration.

The newspapers today are full of accounts of right-wing plots said to have been aimed at bringing down democratic institutions by continued killings and violence and at installing some form of direct presidential rule.

The seriousness of neo-fascist plotting has yet to be accurately judged, but certainly for

years the extreme right has been engaged in a whole series of acts of violence and such acts would certainly have had some broader aim than just keeping the ghosts of the past alive.

There is now a conviction that terrorism must be stopped and that the state must stop appearing to ignore and even condone the dangerous practices of right-wing extremists. Signor Paolo Taviani, the Minister of the Interior, acted promptly by setting up yesterday a new inspectorate to deal with terrorism.

President Leone, in his message today to the armed forces, pointed out that such criminal acts as the Brescia bomb were due to the "irresponsible action of squalid terrorist minorities, directed at dismantling the institutions of the state."

He went on to express his confidence in the sense of balance of the majority.

The participation of the ordinary citizen is also seen to be necessary in the second great problem facing the country, that of the threatened collapse of the economy.

## Portuguese to hold talks with Frelimo

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, June 2

Talks on the future of Mozambique are to start on Wednesday between representatives of Frelimo, the liberation movement, and the Portuguese in the Zambian capital Lusaka.

The head of Frelimo, Mr. Amaro Machel, arrived in Lusaka today and Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, is expected on Wednesday.

Greeting the Frelimo leader at Lusaka airport, President Banda of Zambia said that this was the first time that the Portuguese authorities had recognized the existence of Frelimo cooperation there could be no peace in Mozambique.

He said that Dr. Soares was flying to Lusaka "flying on the wings of democracy."

The people of Zambia did not expect Mr. Ian Smith of Rhodesia, John Vorster of South Africa, and the deposed Portuguese Premier, Dr. Caetano, because they were white. "It is that they go against our people, our fellow men, that we criticize," he said.

Dr. Soares, June 2.—Mr. Amaro Machel, leader of Frelimo, said his movement had accepted the new Lisbon junta's offer of talks, but was demanding the second guerrilla group in Portugal's three African territories to undertake formal negotiations.

"We are not going to discuss independence with the Portuguese," he told a press conference. "That is our inalienable right. Our position on this is clear."

"The Portuguese must negotiate with Frelimo to study the mechanism of transferring power to the people of Mozambique," he said. "Peace in Mozambique is inseparable from independence." —Reuter.

Our Paris Correspondent

writes: Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, met President Senghor of Senegal for 45 minutes yesterday at his private flat in Paris.

The Minister was returning to Lisbon after the first round of negotiations in London with representatives of the Guinea-Bissau independence movement. He also met Mr. Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister.

President Senghor expressed a "reasoned optimism" about the outcome of the London negotiations after his meeting with Dr. Soares and hoped Portugal would soon open discussions with the independence movements in Mozambique and Angola.

"Problems there are more complex," he said. "But I think that if positive results are achieved with Guinea-Bissau, these will influence negotiations with Angola and Mozambique."

Such an objection by the Council could not be upheld. The object of the various instruments of accession has been to create a new member states the whole body of Community law in force at the moment of accession. It is true that certain clauses—such as Article 3 of the Treaty of Accession—might be considered as a recognition of the fact that the accession of a new member state is a complex character of decisions or agreements enacted within the general framework of Community law.

However, no provision of the treaty, or of related instruments, could be viewed as validating measures, whatever their form, which ran counter to the treaties establishing the European Communities.

After dealing with that objection by Council, the court upheld the validity of regulation 7 bis 59 on the following grounds:

It was patent that the Council had, within the time limit laid down in Article 38(3), decided, on the proposal of the Commission, to insert in annex II the goods enumerated in Regulation 7 bis 59. This appears from the very text of the regulation of December 18, 1959, as published in the Official Journal. The validity of the regulation was not affected by the fact that it had been published after the expiration of the time limit laid down in Article 38(3) of the EEC Treaty. The delay in publication was relevant only to the date on which the regulation could have been applied or could have produced its effect.

The Court could not examine the question whether the provision of Article 2(1) of the disputed regulation, laying down that the regulation "enters into force" prior to its publication, was compatible with general principles of law, as this question had not been raised by the national court within the framework of Article 177.

On the question as to how to distinguish between goods classified under the two tariff positions under reference, the Court held that ethyl alcohol was to be distinguished from spirituous beverages on the basis of the aromatic or taste qualities of the latter.

European Law Report Week ending May 31 Court of Justice of the European Communities

## Whether EEC rule on alcohol content valid

Optolant Bielefeld (Federal Republic of Germany)

Handelsgesellschaft Firma Koenig

For preliminary decision the German Federal Fiscal Court, Bundesfinanzhof

The President, Judge Kretz, and Judges A. Gonnert, W. Hansen, R. Merten, W. Wilms, F. Pescatore, H. Scher, C. O'Daigh, Lord Maclean, Stuart

An order had been made by the German Federal Fiscal Court to the European Court three months relating to the validity of Council regulation and to the position relating to the classification of certain alcoholic beverages.

The facts underlying the above were as follows: Koenig had imported into Germany a certain quantity of "neat spirit, for human consumption, made of alcohol, red from molasses and made fit for consumption by diluting with water."

The German customs office at Lüneburg did not at first levy customs duties, on the ground that this was a spirituous beverage, in the meaning of position 22.09 (A) of the common customs tariff. However, after sampling the spirit and deciding that it was chemically pure and neutral, it was classified as "neat spirit" under position 22.09 (A) of the common customs tariff. The customs authorities held that this was a cultural product on which the duty of customs duties was not levied by European Economic Community law, and decided to a customs duty of DM110.25.

Subsequent proceedings before the fiscal court of first instance in favour of the importer's interest that no customs duties should be levied. On appeal by the new customs directorate, the case went before the Federal Fiscal Court, which, in turn, decided to refer the case to Luxembourg.

Position 22.09 of the tariff read as follows:

Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, not denatured, of less than 80 degrees strength. Liqueurs and other spirituous beverages. Compound alcoholic preparations (concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages:

a. Ethyl alcohol, not denatured, of less than 80 degrees.

b. Compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages:

c. Spirituous beverages: 1. Rum, brandy, etc.; 2. gin; 3. whiskey; 4. vodka; 5. others.

However, Article 38 of the EEC Treaty reads as follows:

1. The common market shall extend to "agricultural products, agricultural products" means the products of the soil, of stockfarming and of fisheries, and products of first-stage processing directly related to these products.

2. Save as otherwise provided in Articles 39 to 46, the rules laid down for the establishment of the common market shall apply to agricultural products.

3. The products subject to the provisions of Articles 39 to 46 are listed in annex II to this treaty. Within two years of the entry into force of this treaty, however, the Council shall, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, decide what products are to be added to this list.

4. The operation and development of the common market for agricultural products must be accompanied by the establishment of a common agricultural policy among the member states.

The date of entry into force of the EEC Treaty being January 1, 1958, the time limit of two years laid down in Article 38(3) expired on December 31, 1959. On December 18, 1959, the Council enacted Regulation 7 bis 59, adding various products to annex II of the treaty. This regulation was not published in the Official Journal until January 30, 1961. Article 1 of that regulation purports to add to

annex II of the treaty, under the headings 22.08 and 22.09 of the Brussels nomenclature, the following products: ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, whether or not denatured, of any strength obtained from agricultural products listed in annex II to the treaty, excluding liqueurs and other spirituous beverages and compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages.

According to the German Federal Fiscal Court, there arose the question whether Regulation 7 bis 59 was valid. It had been published in the Official Journal on January 30, 1961, when the time limit set in Article 38 of the EEC Treaty for additions to annex II had already expired.

The fact that the regulation was to take retroactive effect on December 31, 1959, when the Council still had the power to add to annex II was irrelevant. In any case, according to Article 191, regulations shall enter into force on the date specified in them or, in the absence thereof, on the twentieth day following their publication.

The German court further inquired what were the criteria for distinguishing between the products listed under the tariff positions 22.09 (A) (ethyl alcohol) and 22.09 (C) (spirituous beverages) respectively.

Judgment

The questions concerned the validity of Council Regulation 7 bis 59 and the interpretation of this regulation and of Common Customs Tariff position 22.09-A-II and 22.09-C-V-B. On the question of the validity of the regulation, the Council had, during the oral part of proceedings, argued that the new regulation had in any event become part and parcel of valid Community law rules through Article 1 of the Treaty of Accession which provided that the new member states became parties to the treaties establishing those communities "as amended or supplemented."

The crises that in recent months have led to toppled governments and ailing national economies all over Europe have, paradoxically, had little effect on the multinational companies with large investments there.

Europa tomorrow sheds some light on the healthy condition of this "invisible America", and throws into relief the "invisible Europe" forming in its wake. Furthermore, in an exclusive interview, Dr Luns, Secretary General to NATO, discusses the question of Europe's defence; and, with the World Cup approaching, Europa also exposes how much German method is making of soccer madness.

Every month, Europa deals with economic, financial and industrial affairs, and allied social questions, as they affect the total European business community.

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## OVERSEAS

## Syrians and Israelis make progress in chilly Geneva talks

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, June 2

Israeli and Syrian delegates are making progress, without obvious hitch, in their discussions in Geneva concerning the detailed implementation of the agreement for a disengagement of forces.

They met twice today, morning and evening, the lengthy afternoon recess being apparently to enable them to consult their respective capitals.

A United Nations communiqué said they had made "considerable progress in demarcating the different phases of disengagement as represented on a map" and progress was also achieved on other matters. There will be a further meeting tomorrow morning.

If concessions made by the two Governments under the indefatigable promptings of Dr Kissinger were described as painful, the same description could no doubt be applied to the continuing discussions.

The four meetings so far seem to have been devoid of anything remotely resembling the smiles and handshakes that eventually came to mark the proceedings last January when the two kilometre 101 when the Israelis were discussing disengagement with the Egyptians.

Two of the principals have in fact met before in Sinai, General Taha al-Magdoub, of Egypt, and Major-General Hani el-Sayid, of Israel. General Magdoub was also in Geneva in December and early January for meetings of the Egyptian-Israeli military working group, as was Colonel David Doria, the second man in the Israeli team.

Whatever basis of contact they then established does not seem as yet to have reassured itself and certainly not to have been communicated to the Syrian delegation, under Brigadier Adnan Wahid Tayyar.

One official claim, however, to have detected, or thought he

did, something like a half nod. So perhaps a gradual defreezing will start before, in conformity with the agreement signed on Friday, the Geneva meetings are concluded by Wednesday.

By then, Dr Kissinger, the United Nations Secretary-General, will be well into his round of discussions in Syria, Jordan, Israel and Egypt.

He is also visiting the United Nations Emergency Force and on his way today from New York to Beirut he stopped in Geneva for talks with General Ensi Silius, the force commander and chairman of the present meetings of the military working group.

They discussed the role of the new United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (Undof) of 1,240 men which is to police the demilitarized buffer zone between the Israel and Syrian armies.

In replying to reporters' questions, Dr Kissinger said the breakthrough achieved by Dr Kissinger was a beginning. The main political problem of a solution lay ahead.

He believed that prospects for an overall settlement in the Middle East would depend very much on a satisfactory solution being reached to the problem of the Palestinians.

Certainly, the focus of interest for Arab diplomats is the question of Palestinian participation in a second session of the Geneva peace conference.

But, at this juncture, United Nations security men and local police are giving some attention to ensuring that a minority of Palestinian terrorists' presence does not suddenly manifest itself.

New York, June 2.—Brigadier General Gonzalo Briceño, of Peru, at present serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in Sinai, has been appointed interim commander of Undof, the observation force between Syria and Israel. Undof will initially be made up of Austrian and Peruvian contingents.—Reuters.

## Arab guerrillas killed after Galilee manhunt

From Our Correspondent  
Tel Aviv, June 2

Israeli troops reportedly killed two armed infiltrators from Lebanon after a manhunt in western Galilee today. Three others, one of whom was apparently wounded, escaped to Lebanese territory, it was reported.

The Israelis have been guarding Galilee closely since the Masada tragedy last month. Thousands of Jerusalem Arabs this afternoon said they watched Israeli forces bulldoze the home of seven Arab brothers being held on suspicion of murdering a Jerusalem taxi driver and putting a bomb in his cab and placing rockets aimed toward Jerusalem during one of Dr Kissinger's visits.

## Marshal Tito lauds town which saved his life

From Dena Trevisan  
Belgrade, June 2

President Tito today visited the central Bosnian town of Drvar, where 30 years ago he had his closest escape from occupying troops in World War Two.

Wearing marshal's uniform, the wartime partisan leader, now aged 82, recalled how about 1,000 young partisans and residents of Drvar gave their lives to delay German paratroopers as they closed in on a mountain cave where he and other leaders of the Yugoslav resistance had their headquarters.

In a nationally televised ceremony, President Tito gave the award of Yugoslav Hero to the town, winding up manoeuvres in which military units joined conflict with 200 Yugoslav paratroopers in a reconstruction of the battle.

## Chinese posters attack provincial leaders

From David Bonavia  
Canton, June 2

A campaign of wall posters criticising management in factories, commercial and administrative offices has recently begun in the Canton area of China, according to local sources.

Those whose "errors" are coming under fire are in some cases being denounced as "sworn followers" of the late Marshal Lin Biao, the sources state.

However, the city seemed relaxed today as Mr. Edward Heath was given a mass send-off at the railway station on his way to Hongkong.

The wall posters in Canton are apparently confined to the interiors of buildings and courtyards. I saw none in streets in the city centre.

There is nothing in Canton to match the extraordinary ferment which appeared to be taking place in Kunning, the capital of Yunnan province, where Mr. Heath was yesterday.

Huge banners were strung across main streets there, denouncing leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee.—Mr. Heath's hosts.

There was no indication that the public dissatisfaction in Kunning had anything to do with Mr. Heath's visit. But Mr. Chen Kang, a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, who was at the side throughout the visit, was the main target of his overhrow. His name was written upside down and

## Mr Rabinowitz to be Israel Finance Minister

From Our Correspondent  
Tel Aviv, June 2

Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today announced his new Government in Parliament tomorrow. Finally he found a minister willing to pilot the country's shaky economy.

Mr. Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Minister of Housing, accepted the finance portfolio today after considerable pressure. Mr. Abraham Hoffer will replace Mr. Rabinowitz in the Housing Ministry.

The outlook for the Israel economy is grim. The Bank of Israel last week forecast an average price increase that might exceed 35 per cent in 1974.

## Superiors say Jesuit can continue as Nixon aide

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, June 2

Father John McLaughlin has made his peace with the Society of Jesus. His superiors have decided that he can continue to live in the Watergate building complex in Washington and make speeches defending the President and that he may continue to work for the White House as special assistant.

They were not so sure a few weeks ago. Father McLaughlin had studied the version of the Watergate tapes edited and published by the White House and had concluded that the (expletives deleted) and (characterizations deleted) were perfectly harmless, moral and in no way reprehensible.

His superiors, including the Very Reverend Father Richard Cleary, Provincial of the Jesuits in New England, had their doubts. Father Cleary, observing that other versions of the transcripts showed that many of the deleted expletives took the name of the Lord in vain, concluded that he had found enough to abrogate the Third Commandment and neither had President Nixon or Father McLaughlin.

He also had doubts about the compatibility of Father McLaughlin's vows of poverty with life in the Watergate, an exceedingly smart block of flats next to the Kennedy Centre, where many Republican dignitaries live. The Democrats "are thought decidedly out of place here in 1972. They have been since left."

Father Cleary had no wish to seem to be joining the attack when he issued a gentle statement suggesting that Father McLaughlin might usefully get in touch with him and might even go into retreat for a while. The ways of the Society are mysterious and its discipline the absolute of its discipline and now all is well.

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## Assassination plot casts no shadows as a young monarch takes throne of his Himalayan kingdom

## The Dragon King is enthroned in Bhutan

From Michael Hornsby  
Thimphu, Bhutan, June 2

King Jigme Wangchuk was ceremonially enthroned here today as the fourth hereditary ruler—Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King)—of the remote Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan amid scenes of medieval pomp and colour.

The disclosure by the Government last month of an alleged plot to assassinate the 18-year-old monarch was not allowed to cast any shadow over the ceremonies, which took place in the Tashichhodzong, the impressive stone and wood fortress that dominates Thimphu, the capital.

Just after 9 am, at the auspicious hour of the serpent, the king, seated on a gilded wooden throne, was draped by the Jey Khepma (head lama) with a scarf of five colours, traditionally worn by kings of Bhutan.

The ceremony, with elements of ancient Bhutanese ritual, took its present form only in 1907, when Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the present king's great-grandfather, became the first hereditary ruler of Bhutan and founded the Wangchuk dynasty.

The royal crown, surmounted by a raven's head representing the protective Buddhist deity and decorated by a motif of skulls and flames, is not a necessary component of a Bhutanese coronation and the king chose not to wear it on this occasion.

Various articles of special religious and spiritual significance were offered to the king after the presentation of the Royal scarf. These included a gold and silver mirror for wisdom and knowledge; curds for purity; grass shoots for enlightenment and longevity and white mustard seed for victory over evil spirits.

This was followed by the offering of different kinds of food and tea to the gods, with the king and his guests gathered in the heavily gilded wood-paneled throne room. Dignitaries from 16 countries then presented white ceremonial scarves to the young monarch.

The guests included the Presidents of India and Bangladesh, the Chogyal of Sikkim, Bhutan's small neighbour, the King of Nepal's brother, and the Delhi heads of mission of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Earlier, preceded by capering dancers and helmeted warriors in richly brocaded silk costumes of scarlet, gold and



King Jigme Singye Wangchuk wearing the Raven Crown of Bhutan.

young King was disclosed for the first time last month. According to the May 12 issue of the official weekly bulletin of the Royal Bhutan Government, 30 people were arrested in connection with the plot about two months ago.

Those arrested included the deputy Home Minister and the commander of the Royal Bhutan police.

The Government also disclosed that "a large cache of arms, ammunition, hand grenades and poison" has been seized.

The Government claimed that the aim of the plot was to replace the King with the son of one Yangki, a Tibetan woman who enjoyed considerable influence during the reign of the previous monarch, King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, the present king's father, whose concubine she was alleged to have been. She is now said to have taken refuge in India.

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## Mr Whitlam's majority cut to five seats

From Our Correspondent  
Melbourne, June 2

The expected Labour majority in the House of Representatives of seven seats was reduced to five today by a surprise result in the last seat to be counted, Stirling in Western Australia.

On the first count a week ago, Mr. Graham Reece, the Labour candidate, was four votes ahead of Mr. Robert Viner, the Liberal.

When the recount began yesterday, however, additional votes from an Army post in New Guinea were admitted and these went to Mr. Viner's vote, giving him a majority of 11—26,934 to 26,923. The state of the parties in the House, therefore, is Labour 56, Liberal Country Party 61.

But that does not appear to be the end of it. The chief electoral officer in Western Australia is to adjudicate upon more than 100 votes. The defeated candidate may also appeal to the Court of Disputed Returns and as there have been

## Malaysian policy of uniting races backed by China

From Our Correspondent  
Kuala Lumpur, June 2

Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, said on his return from China today that Malaysia's prestige had never been higher. The success of its foreign policy was "internationally recognized."

An excited crowd of supporters was at the airport to meet his aircraft and tonight he addressed a huge National Front rally on the significance of his visit to Peking. During his visit, Malaysia and China signed an agreement on diplomatic relations which will lead to an exchange of ambassadors within six months.

Referring to his comment in Shanghai that "agreement on nationality" was the most satisfying feature of his discussions with the Chinese leaders, Tun Razak said today that China had agreed to "several far-reaching and perhaps historic commitments with regard to the Chinese in Malaysia."

In a reference to the Chinese who make up 37 per cent of Malaysia's population, Tun Razak added that China had expressed unequivocal support for Malaysia's efforts to "forge one united nation from our diverse racial groups."

He concluded: "The People's Republic of China believes that the destiny of the overseas Chinese lies nowhere else than in and with the countries and the peoples that they have lived with for so long, that they should integrate themselves in the countries of their residence and that they should form an integral part of the local society and not consider themselves separate from it."

People of Chinese origin who had taken Malaysian nationality were automatically not Chinese

## In brief

## Kenyatta threat to crush rival

Nairobi, June 2.—President Kenyatta says he will physically "crush" any person who attempts to form a rival political party to contest Kenya's coming general election.

The President, speaking at a rally marking the eleventh anniversary of the nation's attainment of self-government, said he understood that some "disenchanted parliamentarians" were behind the planning of a new party.

## Gin duel kills three

Fort Walton Beach, Florida, June 2.—The bartender who refereed a gin drinking contest in which the two drinkers died of a heart attack. His widow says he died of grief at the hearing that he might be prosecuted for manslaughter for officiating at the contest.

## OAU chief resigning

Addis Ababa, June 2.—Mr Nzo Ekangaki, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, is resigning for personal reasons at the end of August. He has held the office for two years.

## 12 die in bus crash

Istanbul, June 2.—Twelve people were killed when a bus filled with students crashed into a city bus in the south Aegean town of Denizli. Another 24 were injured.

## Drug traffickers shot

Tehran, June 2.—Two people convicted by military tribunals of trafficking in heroin were executed by firing squad here today, the Iranian authorities announced.—Agence France Presse.

## New Premier named

Luxembourg, June 2.—Grand Duke Jean today asked M Gaston Thorn, his Foreign Minister, to form a new government to replace the outgoing Cabinet of M Pierre Werner.

## Avalanche kills two

Briançon, June 2.—Two unnamed climbers were killed today when an avalanche swept them off the 5,700ft Col de la Grande in the French Alps near here.

## Typhoid epidemic

Berlin, June 2.—The number of typhoid cases among students at the University of Göttingen rose to 18 today, the city's health authorities announced.

## UN warning on low level of world food stock

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, June 2

The present uncertainty in the world food situation is one of the principal elements in the crisis analysed in a United Nations document issued here today.

The origin of the present crisis, according to this paper, goes back to 1972, when the output of cereals (wheat, coarse grains and rice) in the world declined for the first time in more than 20 years and by a large amount—33 million tons.

This sudden drop in 1972 created a heavy deficit at a time when the North American countries were already engaged in projects for reducing their big surpluses.

The 1973 harvests were reasonably good, but not sufficient to prevent a further fall in export stocks. If the 1974 harvests are as abundant as they are expected to be, then stocks can be partially replenished but more than one good season is necessary to bring them back to safe levels.

## LADIES

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BRITANNICA 3

## Women's Appointments also on page 26

GENERAL

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## A CHILDREN'S CHARITY, moving to

Stockwell Lane is looking for a non-shortage secretary for interesting and varied work. Must be able to work in a team. Write to Mrs. Bessie Brown, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 2LH.

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## YOUNG WOMAN, an energetic small

hotel restaurant in Belgrade. Type must be able to handle enquiries, bookings, etc. Must be able to work in a team. Write to Mrs. Bessie Brown, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 2LH.

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lady to cook for house party from 10-12. Must be able to handle enquiries, bookings, etc. Must be able to work in a team. Write to Mrs. Bessie Brown, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 2LH.

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A hundred  
years of quiet revolution among the  
headmistresses

Miss Joyce Bradbury

Next weekend the Association of Headmistresses is holding its centenary conference at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London. If this conjures up an assembly of staid ladies with traditional views, sensibly shod, well-headmistresses (like mothers-in-law) have learnt to live with a blunter image. A book about that 100 years, *Reluctant Revolutionaries*, by Mary Price and Nona Glenday (Pitman, £3, published tomorrow), shows that members often had ideas ahead of their time. But it could be argued that they sometimes had what we now think are the right ideas for what are now considered the wrong reasons. For example, they were adamant that non-examinable, creative subjects must be time-tabled in girls' schools, and that too much emphasis must not be put on competing. But not being competitive was a Good Thing only for young ladies, not for young gentlemen. However, in 1904 the headmistresses stressed that arousing all children's interest in the world around them, in discovery, and developing individuality was what education should be about. They were against mere fact-learning.

Unlike headmasters, headmistresses never split into top people's schools and the rest. Though started by and for heads of independent schools for young ladies, the association welcomed heads of new types of schools as these emerged. Its policy on women's rights was "no action" for the first 35 years of its existence. Then, in 1939, a stable group sent a petition to Asquith: "...the headmistress is relegated to the same class as the male convict and lunatic; she may—may, must—do the work of the citizen but may not have a citizen's privileges.... We desire to see the whole work of the country perfected, as it can only be when the gifts of women as well as those of men can be freely given for its service."

More recently, the association has fought for full acceptance of part-time teachers in schools, and for a fairer admission policy towards female medical school applicants. The AHA gave evidence to

the Equal Opportunities Commission, but there is out, by and large, much overlap between the association and women's liberation groups.

However, the president-elect, Miss Elizabeth Joyce Bradbury, constitutes a considerable break with tradition. Miss Bradbury will be the first president who is head of a comprehensive school. She is also the first to declare a particular interest in the less able child and the "cycle of deprivation". She is head of Thornhill School, Sunderland, co Durham, and combines a friendly, approachable manner with a sharp wit.

Miss Bradbury does not consider herself a revolutionary. "At least not now. During my post-graduate training I wrote an impassioned thesis on co-education. My championship of the cause was based on total lack of first-hand knowledge of what I presumed to criticize." Between those partisan days and making her name in comprehensive co-education, she taught in single sex schools and, to her surprise,

found that co-education had a lot to learn from girls' education, like "its emphasis on developing creative imagination and on the enrichment of life. I wouldn't now want to return to single sex, selective education, but the values of girls' education must not be lost."

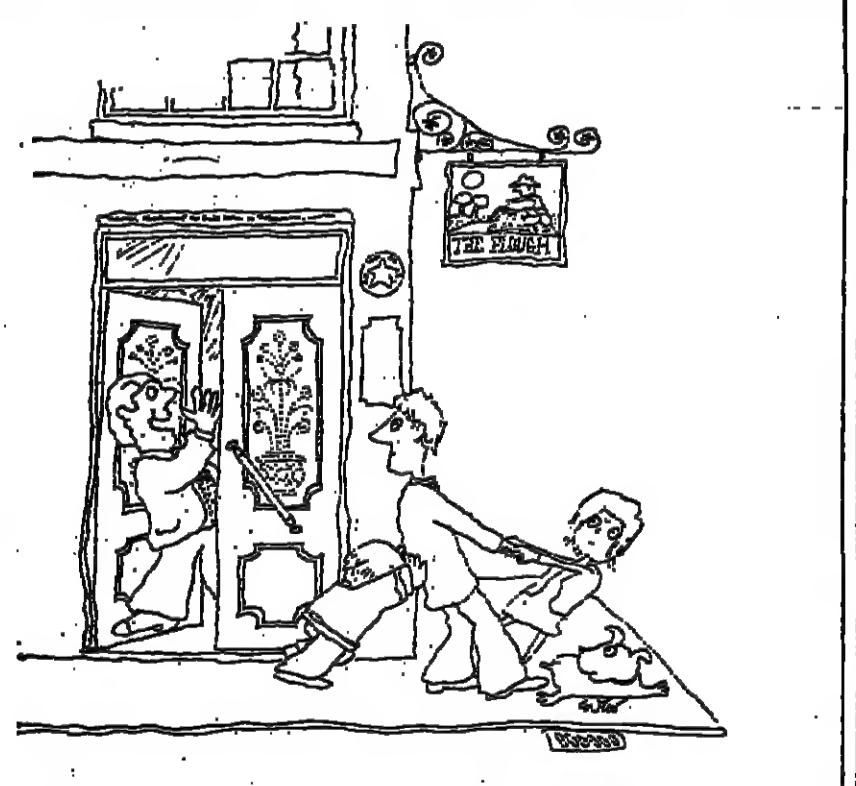
She thinks boys gain more than girls from co-education. "Girls do worse in maths and science in mixed than in single sex schools. The reasons? Varied, but all psychological, early childhood conditioning. Schoolgirls have a built-in inferiority complex; boys know more about how TV works, how to repair motorbikes, so girls expect to do less well than the boys, and so they do less well."

Research into ways of persuading girls' not to opt out of subjects which "facilitate the way into higher education and into jobs which influence our environment" is one of the issues Miss Bradbury would like to look into when in office; other main issues now are likely to be concerned with equality. "It is taken for granted that a headmistress of a mixed school has a male deputy, but not the other way round. Why not? And the number of headmistresses is dwindling as more schools go co-ed. There is a reluctance to appoint women as heads of mixed schools, but that isn't the only reason. Women have to be braver than men to apply, yet they tend to be more hesitant about their abilities. Women prefer teaching to administration (men possibly do, too, but they need the money more) so fewer suitable ones apply for headships."

Headmasters of girls' schools, and male deputies, can now be affiliates of the AHA, and the headmasters' and headmistresses' associations send observers to each other's meetings and generally cooperate closely. Is there, then, any logic in having single-sex professional organizations? Is there not a case for amalgamating? The issue has not come up for official discussion, but the president-elect points out that the AHA is as thriving and forward-looking as ever.

"My election may be a manifestation of a new era, of members' evolutionary thinking. Leading the association into its second century is a tremendous challenge—and very exciting. The role of the head has changed, and, possibly, the role of the association."

Ruth Miller

Understanding  
the special difficulties of the  
lone father

Any mother who tries to raise a family on her own knows the mental and economic sufferings, but at least her plight is usually accepted as fairly commonplace. Yet for the 60,000 fathers in this country who are bringing up their children without a mother, recognition of their situation is almost the hardest cross to bear. Until recently, society hardly accepted this minority group, and to realize that many men actually want to raise their children on their own, and not let them be put into care.

Last year the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child changed its name to the National Council for One Parent Families. Its offices in North London were being inundated with pleas of help from lone fathers, and its director, Margaret Bramall, was aware of the great isolation they felt. "To a large extent it is because it is considered odd for a man to stay at home looking after the children, whereas it's more tolerable for a woman since others know how to react to her."

It is this alienation that Nick Carter, a former print worker, faces. He was forced to give up his job to look after five young children when he and his wife parted. "Now my whole life is the kids. I've got nothing in common with my old friends."

Many men in this position do feel totally cut off, especially from male society, where the natural flow of chat is football rather than, say, nappy rash. "The trouble", Mr Carter says, "is that we don't have the equivalent of a *Woman's Hour* or women's page to turn to."

Some men carry on working. A university lecturer in Birmingham was more fortunate in that he had long holidays in which to look after his two children, but he is still restricted from leaving them in the evenings. He spoke of others in a worse situation, including one man who had to give up his job and whose only contact with the outside world is his weekly visit to the British Legion for a drink—he can take the children along and leave them in an adjoining room.

Often the real problem is the man who will not accept outside help. Mr Carter indicates that the only real salvation lies with women. "They understand our difficulties better than men, who nearly always think we have lost our dignity if we give up work."

In fact much of the help for the lone father comes from organizations largely run by women. As well as the National Council for One Parent Families, assistance can be sought from one of the many branches of Gingerbread, a self-help organization started more than three years ago to help lone parents.

Both emphasized what they considered a wrong attitude of government departments to the lone father. If a man decides he cannot work—and at least one in five fathers decides this—he may find that when he tries to draw supplementary benefits, the Department of Health and Social Security may advise that the children should be put into care. So, many men are scared of drawing these benefits. Also, employers of men who decide to continue working are not usually sympathetic, and few can offer part-time jobs, as they can to women.

Some better off men get a housekeeper, but this is often fraught with difficulties since many are simply looking for free lodgings. Most fathers soldier on trying to work, somehow arranging that their children are looked after during the day, either by sending under fives to a day nursery or getting daily minders.

The major difficulty, it only because it affects the greatest number of cases, is with the five to 15-year-olds. "It's all right between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. in the school term", says Margaret Bramall, "It's before and after that's the problem. Some men who must be at work by 7.30 a.m. worry like anything whether their children have got up to go to school." School holidays are another concern, though recently in some towns schools have been kept open for this purpose.

Later this year the report of the Finer Committee, set up in 1959 to look into the problems of the one parent family, will be published. Though it is expected that a recommendation of a special payment to all such families should be made, the motherless family has some more specific needs. It is the attitudes of many local and national authorities that must be changed.

In Bristol, the Council of Social Service has for the past two years concerned itself with the welfare of the lone father, and recently reported of the greater need for a home help service. It stated: "It is not only cheaper to provide a home help than to take children into care, but it is also cheaper than forcing a father to live on supplementary benefits when he could be working. That it is morally and psychologically better for the family is obvious."

Home helps are just one of the priorities of both the National Council for One Parent Families and Gingerbread. Both also rate highly the necessity for more day nurseries, and Gingerbread is adamant that any special benefits which might be paid to the lone father should be without a means test. For her part, Margaret Bramall emphasized that a man should be able to do part-time work while drawing some supplementary benefits.

What about the fathers? Nick Carter mentioned a couple of seemingly small but from his experience vital suggestions. One is that school outings should be free for the lone father, and another is that he should not have to pay for his own evening classes. "I wouldn't like to learn a new trade and that's my only chance," he says. "After all, I've got to get back to work some day."

Certainly more flexibility by the authorities would lessen the load. So would more enlightened attitudes by those who so often turn a blind eye to anything faintly "abnormal". As one lone father put it: "People like me and the world exists of cosy families of mother, father, two children. But for so many, it's not like that at all."

Richard Brooks



Drawings by David McKee



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Located in Belgrade, requires an Account/Bookkeeper, an immediate start. The successful candidate will be responsible for accounting and bookkeeping. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

## TAUNTON SCHOOL SOMERSET

Required for September  
**RESIDENT GEOGRAPHY MASTER**  
To teach subject to Sixth Form level.  
Apply with details of career and references to the Headmaster, Taunton School, Taunton, Somerset. Further details on application.

## GERMANY

English Language Teacher required for a private school in Germany. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching English to German students. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

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Required for September for DIRECT GRANT DAY SCHOOL.  
To be responsible for catering and domestic staff. Salary by arrangement. Accommodation available if required.  
Apply with details of career and references to the Headmaster, Northampton High School for Girls, Northampton.  
S.W.7  
Telephone 01-584 7195

## PART-TIME TUTORS

required for September, 1974, in a level  
**ENGLISH AND ECONOMICS**  
Queens Place Tutors, 17, Queens Place, London, S.W.7  
Telephone 01-584 7195

## EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ENGLISH

A foreign language with good knowledge of English required by private language school for two years from 1975. Salary £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Reply to: Mrs. J. H. Smith, Office, British Institute of Management, 100, Victoria Road, London W14 9JF. Telephone No. 01-405 7456.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## University of the West Indies—Jamaica

Applications are invited for 3 posts of PROJECT OFFICER, PLANNING UNIT, Jamaica. The successful candidate will be responsible for planning and development work in the project area. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

## Victoria University of Wellington

## UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RESEARCH

## LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above posts in the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in psychology. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

## University of Glasgow

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

## RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for the following research posts in the Department of Sociology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in sociology. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

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## JOB AT AMERSHAM

for judicious, intelligent, calm, practical, non-pompous person of either sex preferably 30-50

## A conciliation officer

is required in the Amersham Office of the National House-Building Council to assist in settling disputes between purchasers and house builders. Intelligence and ability (which will be tested) to write clear simple letters of the right tone, are essential. The right candidate will not be a "do-gooder" but will be a cheerful no-nonsense person who wants to see a dispute settled rather than an argument prolonged. An ability to analyse technical reports from field staff will be needed. Conditions: A modern office, near the tube station, with pleasant rural outlook. Three weeks' leave a year. Starting salary £2,600. By negotiation for someone working not quite full time. Write for application form to Conciliation and Insurance Department, NHBC, Hill House, Hill Avenue, Amersham, Bucks, HP6 5BJ.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

## Sydney, Australia

Applications are invited for appointment to positions in the field indicated below. The positions are available before 1st January, 1975. It is hoped that appointments will be made to take up duty by mid-February, 1975 in time for the commencement of the 1975 academic year in March. Later dates of entry on duty may be arranged in special cases.

## SENIOR LECTURERS/LECTURERS

**PSYCHOLOGY**—School of Behavioural Sciences—any field, but candidates with demonstrated excellence in the investigation of human problems (in one or more of the areas already mentioned) will be preferred. There will be more than one vacancy; for one position preference may be given to candidates with significant experience in the professional practice of counselling, or in a closely related area.

## HISTORY—School of Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies—applicants should have qualifications and experience in Russian History or Ancient Near Eastern History.

## LECTURERS

**BIOLOGY**—School of Biological Sciences—in the field of molecular biology (preferably with major interest in ultrastructure, membrane physiology, and the field of genetics (preferably with interest in population and quantitative genetics and knowledge of teaching with Drosophila).

**ENGLISH**—School of English and Linguistics—candidates should hold qualifications in English Literature. Preference for one of the positions will be given to an applicant with qualifications in classical languages (Latin and Greek).

## HISTORY—School of Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies—applicants should have qualifications and experience in East Asian history, Australian history or Ancient Greek history.

**MATHEMATICS**—School of Mathematics and Physics—any field of speciality in pure or applied mathematics may be acceptable, but for one of the positions the preferred candidate should have qualifications in mathematical analysis and computing and, for another, some aspect of mathematics relevant to the solution of current problems in our society.

**PHYSICS**—School of Mathematics and Physics—the School has particular interests in electronics, biophysics, light-scattering, and materials science. Anticipated developments of its teaching programme are in the areas of first year science and technology.

## POLITICS—School of Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies—applicants should have special interests in Australian politics.

## LECTURERS/SENIOR TUTORS

**ACCOUNTING**—School of Economic and Financial Studies—applicants should have qualifications in accounting, professional experience, would be an advantage.

## BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—School of Economic and Financial Studies. Any field.

**ECONOMICS**—School of Economic and Financial Studies—applicants should have qualifications in economics, professional experience, would be an advantage.

**EDUCATION**—School of Education—preference will be given to applicants with qualifications in education, curriculum studies or educational measurement and evaluation, but applications in the areas of educational psychology or the reading process will also be considered.

**STATISTICS**—School of Economic and Financial Studies—any field in mathematical and applied statistics, actuarial studies and demography.

Salaries will be within the ranges SA12,268 with five annual increments to £14,358 per annum for a Senior Lecturer; £10,648 with seven annual increments to £11,938 per annum for a Lecturer; and £8,770 with ten annual increments to £11,040 per annum for a Senior Tutor.

Further information about the University and advice regarding the method of application should be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 9PF, or from the Vice-Chancellor, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia.

## University of Rhodesia

## SCHOOL OF ARTS

Applications are invited for the following posts in the School of Arts. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and research in arts. We offer a competitive salary and benefits. Contact us today for more information.

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## UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI

## CHANCELLOR COLLEGE

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# Czechoslovak cannot contain Miss Evert's flawless attack

# Yachting

**BURNHAM** N.A.C.R.A. Thames Estuary race: Clear 1 and overall winner: Monmouth G.R. **ELL**. West of England: 1. George L. Whitbread of Cruell 11. 2. J. and J. Harting. 12. Burnham. 3. Quartermen prize: Burnham 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 8



## SPORT

## Racing

## Piggott suspended for eight days

From Pierre Guillot  
Paris Racing Correspondent

French, June 2

Lester Piggott was suspended for eight days after mistaking the winning post at Longchamp today.

He has five days in which to appeal. If he does not, his suspension will start on June 11 and this will cause him to miss the Prix de Diane and the opening day of Royal Ascot.

There was a possibility that the suspension might not be extended to other countries, but it was notified by the Longchamp stewards to those of the Société d'Encouragement. It will be passed on to the Jockey Club who have a reciprocal agreement on all such punishments.

There are two winning posts at Longchamp, separated by 20 metres. The Prix du Palais Royal was due to start at the second post. Ridden by the German horse Garper, Piggott was still in the middle of the first post when he reached the first post. He seemed about to hit the front, but was beaten by two lengths and a half by the outsider Sincere. A view of the film confirmed the first impression, but Piggott refused to accept that he had mistaken the finish. He claimed that Garper had hung in the closing stages and was a beaten horse.

Piggott had earlier won the Prix de l'Esperance on Sagaro. Ridden by his owner from horses that he had trained himself, Sagaro won his third year. Going clear in the final two furlongs he outdistanced the other horses, the closest of whom was the Belgian Dominio, the leader to the straight and is sure to run well in the Grand Prix de Paris. The English colt Sagaro is a Die was outpaced for third place by Piggott.

Margouillat, who had not raced since finishing fifth in the Champion Stakes last October, was a worthy winner of the Prix du Palais Royal. Ridden by Gerard Raves, who will be on the favourite Danzaro in the Prix du Jockey Club, Margouillat paid a rewarding 15.50 to one. Never out of the leading group he worked it up to the final furlong and won with a little in hand from Admetus with Toulouze. Piggott who stayed on well third. Shellstock ran an excellent race to be fifth but was a disappointing favourite, finishing only seventh, though less than five lengths behind the winner.

The next outing for Margouillat is likely to be the Prix d'Espérance on June 30 Grand Prix de Paris day.

Royal Empire, though inexperienced, has an excellent chance of winning the Prix Jean de Chaudenay today at St-Cloud, the first of the middle-distance prize for which three-year-olds are matched against older horses. Royal Empire, who has run only twice, won a maiden race impressively at Longchamp on May 15. He had earlier run third to Cazamaran and Actium. On a line through Actium there is little to choose between him and Exile. Some, but Royal Empire has the greater scope for improvement. Should he win he will provide his sire, Royal Palace, with his greatest success.

A useful group of older horses includes last year's winner Direct Flight, the joint Porter Stakes winner, Freefoot, to be ridden by Lester Piggott, Belmonte, who was on the favourite Danzaro in the Prix du Jockey Club, Margouillat, who won the Prix de l'Esperance on May 23, the consistent Card King, fourth in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and winner of the Grand Prix de Deauville, and Miss Alon, who made a victorious return in a smaller race here on April 29. Direct Flight's only runner this year was a close third to El Rastro on March 14 over the unsuitable distance of a mile. He and Battle Song should be Royal Empire's most dangerous rivals.

The Prix de l'Esperance (Group II, 2,000 francs, 1,600m) will be run at St-Cloud on June 3. The winner will be 15.50 to one.

The Prix du Palais Royal (Group II, 2,000 francs, 1,600m) will be run at St-Cloud on June 3. The winner will be 15.50 to one.

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## Main race today at St-Cloud

PRIX JEAN DE CHAUDENAY (Group II, £22,727, 14m)

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# Thanet

## Partners retain identity in new marriage of convenience

by Christopher Warman  
Local Government  
Correspondent

The task facing the new Thanet District Council under local government re-organization was to bring together several different kinds of local authorities, including three boroughs proud of their identity and independence, into one compatible unit. Many of the new local authorities have had considerable difficulty in achieving a similar aim, but Thanet has been fortunate.

The area has two advantages which have enabled the new authority to arrange a successful marriage of convenience rather than the shotgun wedding forced on other districts in Britain. First, Thanet is an easily definable unit, created by the bifurcation of the river Stour; second, it is a predominantly urban area where there has been cooperation for some years between its constituent towns.

Thanet district is made up of the former boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate, the urban district of Broadstairs and St Peter, and the parishes of Acol, Minster, Monkton, and St Nicholas-at-Wade with Sarre and Easty rural districts.

The three main towns are all resorts, and have common problems and aims. Over the years they have joined forces on the provision of water, they share crematorium duties laid down by the Cremation Act, and they have a joint computer centre. Those examples show how natural was their marriage on April 1.

Preparations for the wedding had been in progress for many months, since the "shadow" new authority was elected last June. The council quickly appointed its chief executive, Mr Ian Gill, the young Town Clerk of Dover. Although still work-

ing for Dover, he spent a good deal of time from July, when he was given the post, preparing for the big day. Seven directors were appointed for the various spheres of council activity. Five of them had served with one or other of the three big authorities making up the district, which helped to maintain continuity in the new organization. The directors are for the technical, financial, administrative, environmental, planning, housing and amenities departments—the last demonstrating the importance of the holiday resorts to the future of the district.

Looking back at those early months, councillors and officers alike remember the enormous amount of time spent considering every detail of the new organization. At the time it seemed they were being too fussy, but they believe now that they are reaping the benefits: everyone knows, collectively and individually, exactly what he is meant to be doing.

Like so many other new authorities, Thanet District Council is having to make do with the council buildings spread all over the area, used by the old authorities. But Margate, the new administrative centre, already had buildings planned as part of a large civic centre, and it is hoped that, despite recent building delays, the new offices will be ready in the late autumn.

That will help to bring about the streamlining that was one of the reasons for reorganization. Another was to end the proliferation of small authorities no longer able to cope with modern needs. Thanet may be the amalgamation of several smaller parts, but those smaller parts live still through their mayors. Indeed, the new council agreed that Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs, concentrating on attracting visitors—be they

holidaymakers or conference delegates—need their "social" mayors.

So the council members for Margate, granted its borough charter in 1857, and for Ramsgate, where the charter dates from 1884, were accorded the status of charter trustees with the function of looking after their charters and electing their own mayors. The Government granted Broadstairs its request to become a "successor" parish within the district, and it too appoints a mayor.

Add to these the chairman of the new district—Mr H. Anish, former Mayor of Margate—and the chairman of the parish councils, which survive reorganization, and there is the intriguing prospect of Thanet's civic dignitaries tripping over each other on the way to their respective functions. The district has, however, welcomed the creation of these civic successors to ensure the continuation of the ceremonial, historical and social links of the areas they serve.

Their existence allays any fears among local people that the new district's creation would lead to a loss of identity by the parts. Councillors and officers see the separate identities, with common objectives, forming the basis for a strong united whole.

Thanet District Council was given delegated powers by Kent County Council over highways—a prize many other districts have failed to win—and over certain other matters, such as libraries. The districts generally lost powers through reorganization, but Thanet, having accepted the loss, is pleased with the level of agency gained.

At first after April 1 the aim was to maintain services at their existing level, and this has meant bringing them to a uniform standard over the district. Now a de-



The three main towns of the new Thanet district are all resorts: Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. Above: the marine sands and clock tower at Margate. Right: the beach and open-air swimming pool at Ramsgate. Broadstairs (below) is smaller and quieter. The picture shows Viking Bay.

tailed reappraisal of all the services is in progress.

The new council wants to give equal weight to the important leisure industry and to industrial and commercial development. There again a detailed survey is under way, and the initial findings show the two to be complementary. It is easier to attract commercial interest if the amenities are good.

More than 30 per cent of the population are retired, and this emphasizes the need to retain the younger people as well as attract new faces. The council believes that in the past there has been a tendency to look on leisure as just for the visitors. Increasingly amenities are being planned with the resident population in mind as much as the holidaymakers.

The programme of the new district council, planned in the months before April 1, is now under way. In the first month, the authority secured 100 completions in its £7m housing project, buying into the private sector. "We are way ahead of the Greater London Council in this," the council men say confidently, adding that such a project

could not have been so effective until the local authority had sufficient size and resources.

One of the main intentions has been to go out to the people to explain council policies. An experiment in public consultation is to start soon. A plan has been put before the council for a 70-acre caravan and leisure centre just inland from Margate, and it has been decided to hold a public forum before the planning committee decides its attitude. All the district councillors have been invited to attend, to learn the views of the local people.

The first few weeks have been hectic, particularly for the council's officers. There has been a flood of planning applications, many from people waiting until the new council came into being and some from those trying again after being rejected by the old council.

It is too early to assess whether the 116,000 people of Thanet are benefiting from the new regime. Mr Anish hopes the whole area will benefit in time. Mr Gill gives two reasons for believing that it will.

In a compact area where despite cooperation in the past each part has tended to seek its own solutions, there is the chance to plan properly for the whole area. Second, "this district has assumed full responsibility for the community, for the quality of life, beyond what it has to do under reorganization. We are, for example, considering the aftercare of patients—although we do not have to. This is novel."

Finally, like the good salesman a modern chief executive has to be, he declares: "We have a marvellous product to promote. It is an excellent package."

## Expanding industry in holiday playground

by William S. Evans

A wireless operator taking part in a Nato exercise signals headquarters: a girl models a swimsuit; a young wife plays tennis; teenagers trigger furniture machines; and men and boys are kept in a model railway. All have something in common. Their clothing or the equipment they are using may well have been made in Thanet, the sunny sub of Kent coast that now balances tourism with industry.

In recent years all these products—and many more ranging from sausages to fluid handling equipment for marine use—have put Thanet on the industrial map. Spearheading the operation is the big four-floored round prosperity today is a Thanet District Council that realises that the coast must offer more than peppercorn rock to survive out of season.

Working directly under Mr Ian Gill, the chief executive, is a three-man economic development unit headed by Mr Colin Perkin, aged 40, who explains readily: "Thanet is a fringe area of the swinging south-east."

### Matching aims to resources

While governments past and present give Thanet "a sympathetic ear", Mr Perkin and the council's management team know they can help can be more practical. "Our first task is to identify the needs of the area," he says. "That means accepting a loyalty to existing employers, for it is no use trying to persuade them that will merely compete for labour with those already here."

Within weeks of taking office the council embarked on a four-stage economic survey. The aim was to assemble statistics, break them down into age groups, fields of employment and so forth and to petition employers for information about their firms. Finally, they intend to survey the area, whether in the fields of industry, offices, leisure or any other category". Mr Perkin adds.

Without actual resources to dictate policy previous councils have sought diversity in industry. Only that way, they reasoned, could any firm expect a fair slice of the work force. In the early fifties, led by the industrial way to what is traditionally a summer holiday area, At Westwood 27 acres were developed, followed by another 23 acres in the sixties. Only two acres, which could accommodate another 30,000 sq ft of factory floor, are unoccupied.

The once open fields are flanked by the first two arrivals. Klinger of Margate moved into a purpose-built factory in 1952. With 280 employees, mainly men, it is one of the country's largest factories making children's socks for chain stores. There have been machinery and employment expansions in each of the past five years.

Along the road is Rover. Its factory, established soon after Klinger's, exports millions of toys to 50 countries topped by Australia and EEC; it also caters for a huge home market. Rover is part of the giant Dunlop-Comber-Marx group, with brand names like Hornby, Scalextric and Frog. Serv-

antive per cent of the 1500 workers—including about 750 part-timers—are women.

The factory has had to be extended three times in 20 years, and now occupies 133,000 sq ft. Last year a £1m was spent on erecting another 64,000 sq ft was opened.

Rank Hilger, part of Rank Precision Industries, producing scientific analytical instruments in a 101,000 sq ft floor space, employs 350 staff. Originally Hilger & Watts, which came to Margate in 1961, it became Rank's in 1969 and is now the group's only analytical instrument factory. A new office block was added last year.

new estate at Tivoli Road, near the airport, offers, in six acres, about 60,000 sq ft for industry. At Ramsgate the late council were also proud of their industrial success. At Haine there was originally a private development, whose rights are almost complete. Here the variety of firms includes Alford Crompton Amusement Machines.

One of its proudest contracts is a £250,000 order, gained last year, for making over 4,000 arcade pay-off machines, some worth £1,600 each, for Japan.

Racal, the electronics group, opened its Whitehall Road factory only nine months ago with—eight people. Now it employs more than 100 and the group's chairman, Mr E. T. Harrison, has announced plans for a new 60,000 sq ft factory on Ramsgate Industrial Estate, which it hopes to open by mid-1975. Business worth more than £3m, mainly for the export market, has already been directed to Thanet and the group's expansion will lead to more jobs.

The new estate is on a disused commercial airport and is probably Thanet's industrial trump card. There are 50 acres and, though an agreement with Arrowcroft Investments, the council's partners in the project, allows a third for warehousing, there is plenty of flexibility. "We are in a fairly advanced situation, with several agreements under discussion", Mr Perkin says. "A former dog racing track provided 25,000 sq ft for Nelbarden, the swimwear and beachwear firm which exports to 100 countries. It employs about 160 but this is one industry that, according to the chairman, Mr Derek Horsnell, has problems. "Because there is no nucleus of suitable unemployed local people we have opened two more factories in Scotland", he says.

Richborough, rich in acreage, is just outside Thanet but vital is employment terms. On the Sandwich road, it boasts several factories, including Pfizer (pharmaceuticals), Haffenden (rubber and plastic goods) and Pethow (diesel generators and welding equipment), which attract large numbers of Thanet workers. Special buses are laid on and, in practice, staffs scarcely realize they are leaving Thanet to travel to work.

"Richborough draws a large percentage of its labour from Thanet so it is important, in strategic planning, that the county considers it in the context of Thanet employment and land availability. In the whole of east Kent", Mr Perkin says.

swagen cars accounts for 55 per cent of the firm's British imports.

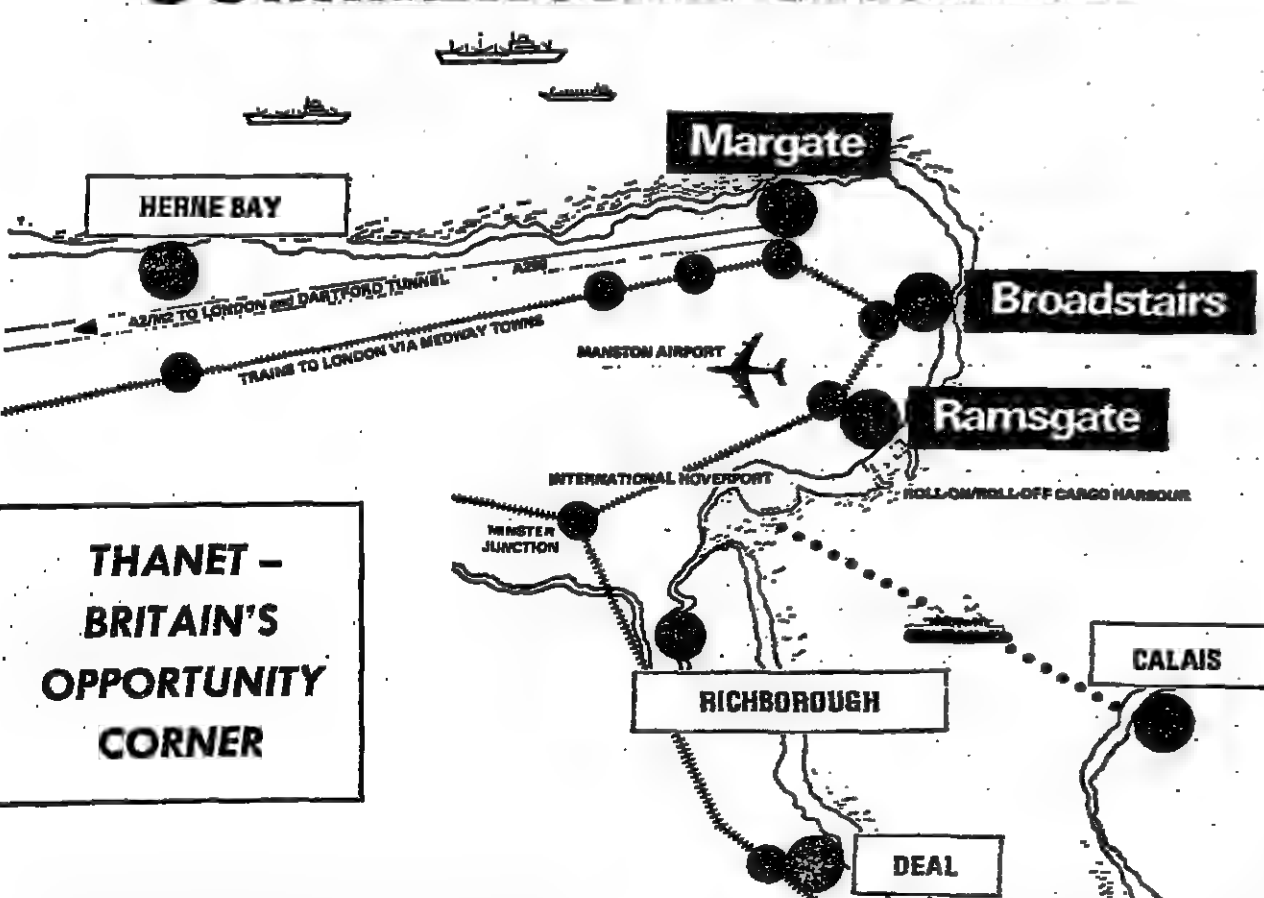
There is also a roll-on, roll-off container service with Flushing carrying some products of British Leyland, Ford, Chrysler and Vauxhall. The council hopes to build these into a viable two-way traffic.

If one man can claim to have started Thanet's post-war industrial surge it is Mr Harry Anish who, in 1946, is Thanet council's chairman.

He recognises a staff shortage in the clothing trade but has no doubt the council is tackling its problems on the right lines and that the future is assured. This augurs well for potential investors—for Mr Anish is Thanet council's chairman.

Behind the golden sands....

## THANET OFFERS PROSPECTS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GROWTH



Renowned for years past as a holiday playground for thousands of summer visitors to the beaches and bays of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs, Thanet is now winning itself a reputation as a centre for industrial, warehouse and office development. It makes business sense. This pleasant corner of Kent is the nearest part of England to Continental Europe, to our trading partners in the Common Market. There is land for firms to settle and to grow.

Existing cross-Channel transport facilities—Ramsgate Harbour, Manston Airport, Ramsgate Harbour and the nearby Dover Harbour—and the projected Channel Tunnel all point to Thanet as a launching pad to EEC trading. The A2/M2 provides a fast road route from London... and the Dartford Tunnel a

way of avoiding the metropolis for rapid communications with the Midlands and the North. Fast rail services to London link to all parts of the country.

What better place to invite key staff to re-locate? Residents as well as visitors enjoy the healthy, sunny climate, beach and sea at the doorstep, the wide choice of restaurants and entertainments, and the lovely countryside of East Kent.

And the holidays scene is bustling forward alongside the commercial growth. In the pipeline are plans for a marina at Margate, major expansion of leisure boating facilities at Ramsgate Harbour and a big caravan and entertainment complex. For conference organisers, Thanet can offer the facilities of Ramsgate and Broadstairs as well as the established conference centre at Margate.

If you want to know more about the industrial and commercial possibilities, contact:

Colin Perkin, Economic Development Officer, Thanet District Council, P.O. Box No. 9, Margate, Kent. Tel: Thanet 22201

For holiday and conference information:

Publicity Manager, Information Centre, Marine Terrace, Margate, Kent. Tel: Thanet 20241

## TECHNOLOGY AT THANET



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## Speed, price and ease of access are factors in hoverport's success

Five years ago the Duke of Edinburgh, surveying a wide stretch of unpretentious seashore at Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate, opened the world's first custom-built international hoverport. In 1969 two hovercraft carried 300,000 passengers to Calais and back. Last year, using three Mountbatten class SRN4 Mk-2 vehicles, 777,000 were carried and 120,000 motor vehicles.

Each of the craft, named Swift, Sure and Sir Christopher, carries 278 passengers and an average of 36 cars a trip. The 200 tons laden weight allows a 50-knot cruising speed and up to 70 knots in the best weather conditions. This takes the 28 nautical miles from Ramsgate to Calais in 40 minutes, often cut to half an hour.

"Sixty per cent of our passengers are British, the rest mainly French, Dutch, Belgians and Germans. But we cater for many Americans who find our service fascinating. They ask a lot of questions and their cameras are always at the ready. They have never seen anything quite like it," Mr. Howard Archdeacon, Hoverport's customer services director, says.

Though they compete with British Rail Seafreight at Dover, Hoverport is confident that their £10m investment at Ramsgate was right. They are not unduly worried about a Channel tunnel. "We think many would find it claustrophobic and prefer the sea trip. But we have two positive cards to play: competitive prices and speed."

It costs only £10 for a day return trip to Calais and a four round trips a day are stepped up to a maximum of 21 during the summer peak season. Hoverport says it takes passengers an hour to reach Calais, including passport formalities, to clear both terminals. "That is considerably less than half the time of conventional

transport," Mr. Archdeacon points out. An arrangement with the East Kent Road Car Company provides a daily London-Paris coach service, holding the capitals in eight hours 15 minutes while a similar service started this year bridges London and Brussels in seven hours.

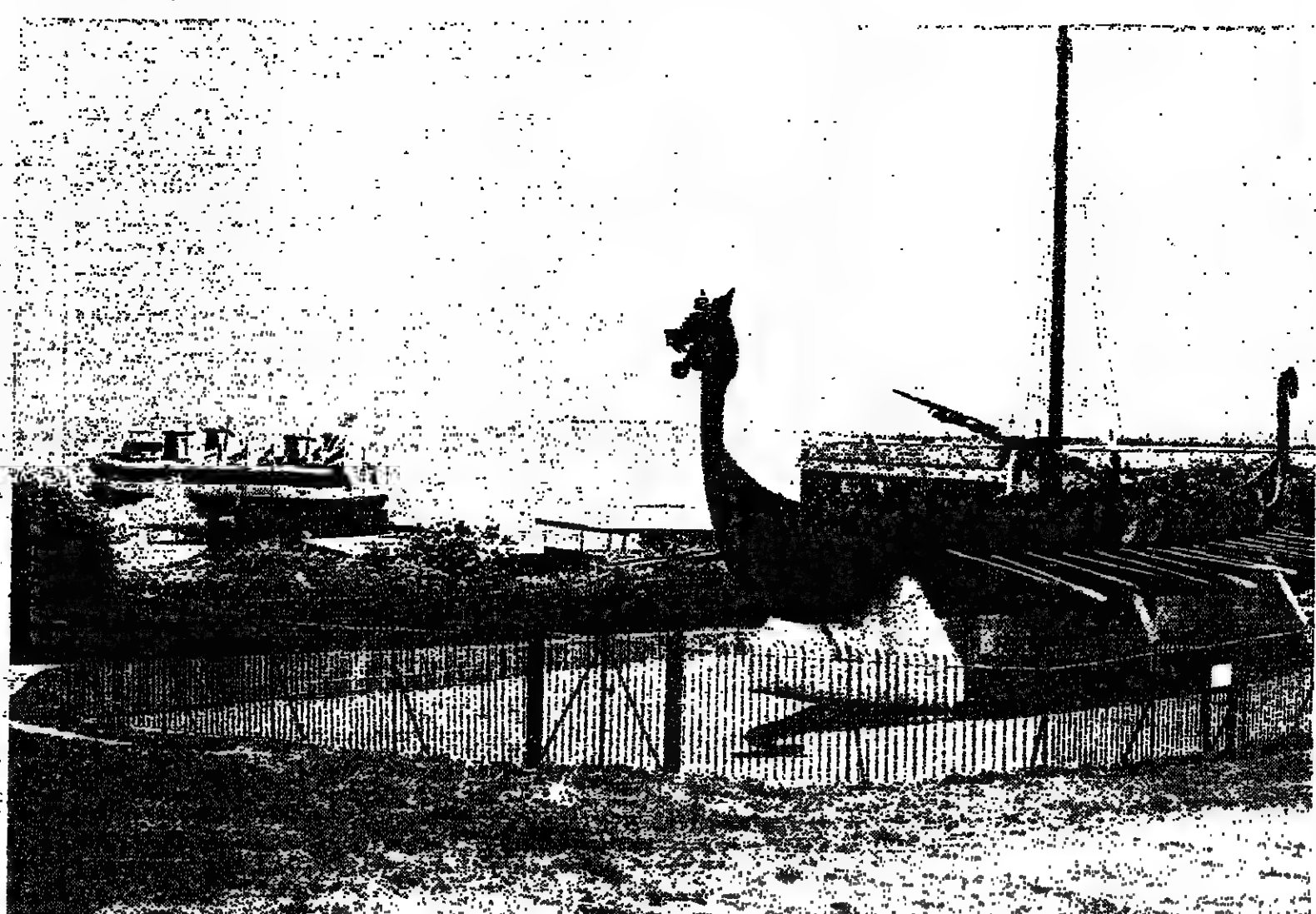
A vital reason for the site at Pegwell Bay was the ease of access compared with Dover, less than 20 miles away. The route from London to Pegwell Bay misses heavily built-up areas and after leaving the M20, roads are superior. Many people who used Dover for years come back after one trip from here. It is a personal recommendation that helped us to expand.

The hoverport also employs 90 per cent of the 300 permanent staff and about 200 seasonal workers live locally. The numbers of men and women working there are about equal.

Two miles from Pegwell Bay is Manston, famous for its role as an airfield in the Battle of Britain. The Royal Air Force retains a firm grip, the Ministry of Defence, having equipped it with modern landing aids and emergency generators. A 5,000-ft runway, one of the longest in South-east England, can cope with anything—even Concorde.

Until 1969 Inverclyde Airways carried about 350,000 passengers a year to and from the Continent. In the peak 1960s period the total was nearer 500,000. Then the passenger business was moved to the East Midlands airport. Mr. Hugh Kennard, Inverclyde's managing director, bought back his company's assets in 1969 and took over the Manston staff.

He and associate C. J. Stevens formed a new firm, Inverclyde Airways, later national Airlines, went back into the passenger business, but this is now run from Luton while Manston remains



One of Hoverport's craft at rest at Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate. The hoverport buildings—the world's first custom-built international hoverport—are seen beyond the replica of a Viking vessel in the foreground.

a freight centre.

Today the five Vanguards and two Boeing 707-720Bs are used almost entirely for freight, flying mainly to North and West Africa, the Middle East and Europe. On a typical day fruit and vegetables are unloaded, some from Cyprus, while a storage hangar is filled with machin-

ery and household goods awaiting export. Meat and livestock are other outgoing commodities. Last year 10 million kilograms of freight was carried.

Manston, which has a 24-hour customs service, is also an inland clearance depot for TIR traffic, taking the pressure off space at Dover. "In

1973, as part of expansion, we joined the European ferries group. Since 1969 business has grown rapidly. By the end of this year it will be 16 times what it was in 1963," Mr. Kennard predicts.

Will passengers return to Manston? "There is a big opportunity now and several tours operators are consider-

ing it. We can offer a lot of scope. Access from London is very good, weather conditions are excellent, there is a simple runway, and a good deal of open country around us," he says.

Manston is also the base for the coastguard search and rescue service operated by Bristow Helicopters. In three

years the two Westland Whirlwinds have answered more than 500 "scrambles", lifted about 170 people to safety and accounted for 20 more already dead. The service covers the Suffolk coast from Orfordness, the Thames Estuary, to Beachy Head in Sussex, and out to the French and Belgian coasts. W.S.E.

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## Contrasting resorts are complementary—a boost for tourist trade

by Patrick O'Leary

Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs, set in 20 miles of sandy coast, are relieved by being united in the heart of Thanet. Instead of competing fiercely for holiday business, trying to be all things to all tourists, they are complementary and complementary each other.

Central Margate, although the town does not boast a beach, has a down-market air. "Come on in, we have special prizes for honeymoon couples," the bingo hall tells seafaring passengers. In walks weekly, coaching package parties from the North.

The social balance is redressed by some of the big hotels and boarding houses of Cliftonville, and the commuter estates and retirement bungalows in Birchington and Westgate-on-Sea. Day-trippers rarely ripple the calm of these suburbs of Margate.

Round the coast, Ramsgate is typified by the cloud of spray heading for the horizon, which hides an air-conditioned craft bound for France. The town is more than by the sea, it puts to sea.

Yachts fill the inner harbour, and the Royal Ramsgate Inverclyde Angling Association puts on a full programme for visitors. Troops to fight at Waterloo embarked at Ramsgate, and survivors from the Dunkirk beaches landed there in 1940.

Between its two big neighbours, Broadstairs remains

essentially the quiet watering place to which Charles Dickens retired so often to write and relax. The town and many sturdy cottages of flint and chalk, while later buildings show delicate balconies and railings—cast iron seemed to bring out the best in Victorian artists.

Mr. Heath is among Broadstairs' famous sons, and Mr. Hugh Kennard, who has bought a house here, is a local resident. Some residents feel this is carrying confrontation too far.

Mr. Peter Logan, the publicity manager for Thanet, until moving to Torbay this month, said the contrast between the resorts was an advantage in promoting holiday trade. The population of the area doubles in the season.

More people were making day trips to France, he said. Among the attractions advertised are visits to the Calais Hypermarket. But the numbers crossing from the Continent on shopping sprees had dropped slightly since the British cost of living rose.

However, Mr. Logan said, tourists were using the resorts to bring cars over and stay for a week or more. For the first time, it would, however, be a courageous child who made the same point to an angry teacher.

Mr. K. Knedslaw, chairman of the Isle of Thanet Federation of Hotel Associations, with more than 1,500 members, said bookings seemed to be up this year on fast. "We had been worried about the possible effect of

the three-day week," he said. "A holiday is the first luxury people give up."

"This year the Golden Rail scheme seems to be making a worthwhile contribution. People can choose their resort and hotel, and bookings are made by rail."

Some small hotels had been hit by the cost of complying with the Fire Precautions Act. Mr. Knedslaw added that many hotels had been converted to flats, although this was largely because of difficulty in finding staff.

Entertainments follow the usual pattern of seaside fare. But it was startling to see one group advertised as "The greatest rock 'n' roll show ever... the stomping, heartstopping music of the fifties that gave birth to the sixties." A world that is already nostalgic about the

fifties really must be turning back.

Broadstairs stages an annual Dickens festival in June. Two houses in the town contain relics of him. He stayed often at one, now called Bleak House. Brighton

novelists, but Bleak House stoutly maintains that he thought up the plot within its walls.

Anyway, he certainly composed other books at that and several houses in Broadstairs. One jaded resident put a plaque on his home: "Charles Dickens did not live here."

According to W. H. Laphorne in his booklet *Historic Broadstairs*, Dickens stumbled on the town by accident. While staying at Ramsgate in 1836, he took a walk along the cliff—still a

popular place for retirement

About 30 per cent of Thanet's population is of pensionable age. Not quite a record for south-east Kent, since Herne Bay is believed to have 31 per cent.

There are several reasons. In spite of the lurch in the property market since the boom days, prices of bungalows, semi-detached houses, and flats still seem noticeably cheaper than in London's suburbs. Years of development have also produced a wide range of accommodation, from the small modern house at Westgate-on-Sea which the resigned owners have called "It'll Do", to the secluded mansion at Broadstairs with Effendi on the gate.

A hotelier said: "This is an estate agents' paradise." But he may have been describing a day that is past. "The movement of detached houses at £14,000 to £15,000 has been very slow in the last six months," one agent commented.

He agreed, however, that he had quite a few inquiries from people wanting to retire to the area. "There was tremendous activity in the past two years, with big old houses being converted into flats," he said. "But this has been affected by the change of policy over grants, and difficulties over arranging mortgages on converted properties." On the other hand, he thought the currency crisis and dearer petrol had led to increased demand for holiday flats.

Pensioners also settle in Thanet because of its almost legendary reputation as a health resort. The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital was founded at Margate in 1791. When chest diseases often went with genteel poverty, this area was popular with patients who could not afford to go to Switzerland.

But perhaps the strongest reason for the steady supply of settlers is that so many get to like the area when there on holiday, often returning year after year. The numbers have been increased by the reduced rates for pensioners taking holi-

days outside the busiest season.

Mr. J. Wingate, who is responsible for social services provided by the county in the Thanet district, said he felt holiday visits might not be the best way to choose a place for retirement. "A place can look very attractive on a day trip, or a foreigner's holiday. Generally the visitors have been saving up, so they are not short of money."

But in winter it can be bleak, with the wind coming off the North Sea. The pensioner may not even be able to go out. In summer everybody is on holiday, they are mazy and willing to talk to strangers. In winter it is a different story.

Mr. Wingate said he thought people retiring should first take the trouble to put some roots down in their chosen town. They should be ready to join a bowls club, or the Women's Institute. It was also advisable to seek out a local doctor. On the general problems faced by people who stopped work and moved away from families and friends.

A recurring tragedy encountered by Mr. Wingate and his colleagues is that of the couple who settle at the seaside when the man retires, and after a few months one partner dies—generally the husband. The survivor may be left completely alone.

Pressure on social services in the area has been increased by the number of former hotels and large houses turned into old people's homes, convalescent centres, and homes for the mentally handicapped.

For example, it has been found that there are not enough chiropodists to meet demand. On some doctors' lists, half the patients are elderly. Mr. Wingate said voluntary service organizers in Thanet found that in the main they had to recruit help from people who were themselves in the early years of retirement.

Whatever the hazards, it seems unlikely that people will stop retiring to the coast. It is said that only when one local authority put a virtual ban on building bungalows did the numbers decrease. But now some couples prefer to live in a flat, anyway.

P.O.L.

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# The battle of Europe goes on at Westminster

however many changes sought, Britain intends to work within the Community's system rather than seeking to overturn it.

The barde in the Community itself is now about to commence. The general feeling in Brussels is that everyone will be ready to give Britain a helping hand if our demands are reasonable, but that the French, as usual,

It is easy to argue the case for the principle that Britain will be paying too much, but hard to prove it in practice. So much depends on assumptions about imports and world food prices and currency movements, that the Community would, no doubt, be ready to agree that monthly price bands are


**David Span**

—once the haunt of Wyndham Lewis, Augustus John, Walter Sickert and Dylan Thomas. Fitzrovia is a small area bounded by Euston Road, Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road and Great Portland Street. Giesling waitresses from

Spaghetti House compete against some from Bertorello in a relay race; students from the Middlesex Medical School ran a stretcher race, and employees from two pubs had a tug-of-war. A ferocious spaghetti eating contest was won by

A rock band vied with a street band and a discotheque set in the street, and members of a Polish dance troupe in national dress took turns with several groups of Morris dancers. There was some street theatre. The local cinema, the 62, showed

lata resina, at £2 a gallon, flowed freely, washing down quantities of famosas (curren-rissoles) supplied by the Krishna Curry House around the corner.



Two readers submitted pictures of today's confusing road signs which they spotted in Khar...

PH





## TARTING AGAIN IN ULSTER

cks may now be expected to in the inter-party agreement at Westminster, which has an support and continuity in policy up to its present of frustration. That is, bably no bad thing. It is fine responsible politicians in parties agree about the dom of something. It is not good when their sense of possibility prompts them to to their accord while events doubt upon their judgment. That way government loses ch with reality, as it is now, anyway, whether it is to be come or not, the Commons not be expected to preserve previous extent of its like-ness while it examines Ulster's recent conduct of Irish sirs—going back beyond the ruary General Election ch, whatever the justification its timing in the context of Wales, was disastrous for the tutional arrangements in rthern Ireland.

hich enjoyed upon the aders of two tribal com- munes the sharing of such ex- tensive power as was devoted to province was the device opted after the suspension of ment as the one most likely restore civil peace and repre- tative government to North- Ireland. At that stage the e pressing problem appeared e to bring the Roman Catho- community back into a state of ntary acquiescence in the rise of political authority.

## elayse

hey were judged to be radi- ally alienated, not merely from 50-year governing party, the onist, but from the nature of regime itself. The latter con- was one from which ers Catholics were showing s of recovery in the decade to 1968. But the battering ch parts of their community ived in the next couple of rs, self-inflicted as well as re-inflicted, brought a relapse. The terms which the Roman tholic leadership in Ulster, ured by Dublin, successfully isted upon included the quirement that formal recogni- be given to their nationalist piration towards a United Irish public. They would forswear a constitutional means of ating that ambition provided return there was some acknow- ntrance of the provisional racter of the Northern Ireland re. Hence the "Irish dimen- a" of White Paper prose, the ming to the sun, the partial d allegiance, the Sunningdale cement concerning an all- land council, and the necessity equivocation on the part of e recommending the new ngements—all of which have- ed so repugnant to any but most sophisticated of Ulster restants.

is arguable whether it was

sensible to construct a new on- stitution on such ambiguous pre- mises. Perhaps it was necessary if anything was to be constructed at all, and it might have worked given better luck and judgment—or perhaps it was misconceived from the word go and doomed to meet the kind of end it did (though few English politicians and fewer editors are free to say so now without apology). But this much is now clear. As a constitutional experiment it is finished. It cannot be made to stand up again. The final defection of the Protestant community was swift, massive, disciplined and decisive. They will not have it, and that is that. If power-sharing is to be re- introduced—and it still looks the best hope for the tranquillity of all the people of Ulster—it will have to be reintroduced on different terms.

## Problematical

The new terms for power- sharing (if any are available) will have to exclude all suggestions that Northern Ireland is in a state of potential transition towards incorporation in some all-Ireland polity. That makes the will- ness or ability of Roman Catholic representatives to participate highly problematical; and it makes them vulnerable to the challenge of militant Republi- canism. Conceivably they may have been sufficiently sobered and impressed by the display of Protestant resolution, and con- ceivably they might respond to magnanimity on the part of the newly acknowledged Protestant leaders, to good internal guaran- tees, and to the offer of a significant role in the administra- tion of the province.

The best way of finding out if there is a way forward by that route is to call provincial elec- tions. Elections held in preparation for a further attempt to hammer out a constitution would oblige Ulster politicians to define their atti- tudes more clearly, voting strength would be publicly exhib- ited, and United Kingdom ministers would be in no doubt about whom they had to deal with. This time they should give Ulster- men the widest possible latitude to reach their own accommodation. Men as far apart as Mr Paisley and the provisionals claim that, if left to themselves, Ulster- men can come to terms. That is improbable, but it is time the claim was put to the test. Meanwhile the House of Commons will hear much about a growing popular demand in Britain for bringing back the troops. The manoeuvre is not as easy as it sounds. To withdraw the army while retaining respon- sibility for internal security would not be a rational act. To withdraw the army and reli- quish responsibility for internal security, in other words to cut and run, would be an act of treacherous irresponsibility un- less there was first established a successor regime on a reasonably durable basis with means at its disposal of enforcing internal security. (Or is it suggested that this nation is so irresolute and bankrupt, in statecraft that it dumps its responsibility towards Ulster into the lap of the United Nations?) The only viable suc- cessor regime is a loyalist regime, and the only means it could be given of keeping inter- nal security would be a

reconstituted police reserve with firearms. A Labour Government will not want to turn that full circle.

There is also the matter of honouring the constitutional guarantee to the effect that Northern Ireland shall not cease to be part of the United Kingdom in the absence of an expressed wish by the majority of the people of Northern Ireland that it should. The guarantee was first given statutory form by the Attlee Government. There is no explicit condition attached to it, but there is an implied condition, as has been acknowledged by the more thoughtful public repre- sentatives in Ulster. The guaran- tee is primarily for the benefit of Unionists, and the implied condition is that Ulstermen of that persuasion do not systemat- ically flout the reasonable require- ments of the United Kingdom Parliament and Government.

That is not a precise condition, and any lightly entertained asser- tion that it had been breached would rightly attract accusations of bad faith. Nevertheless, cir- cumstances clearly could arise in which the Protestant community of Ulster could justifiably be held to have voided the guaran- tee by their own conduct. The repudiation of the authority of the Crown during the political strike that brought down the Executive was beginning to approach that state of affairs. A settled refusal by a majority of elected representatives of the Protestant community to work the affairs of the Province on any basis other than that which developed out of the 1920 Act would bring the guarantee into question.

## Far from simple

However, even if it were decided that the guarantee was no longer in force, the position would be far from simple. Many in Britain might then think that they could be shot of Ulster with a fairly clear conscience. And they would be fortified in that by observing that a British presence in Ulster seemed to be incapable of doing the Province any good. But supposing the people of Ulster were not of the same mind. Supposing the majority wanted integration in, say, whatever post- Kilbrandon form is found for Scotland. The procedure of extruding a province from the Kingdom against the will of most of its inhabitants, unless at the dictation of another more power- ful state, is a very strange one. Is there anywhere an historical precedent for it?

It would almost certainly be necessary to wait for a majority of the people of Ulster themselves to conclude that it would be better to make the break, probably into some form of independence and probably with a redrawn land frontier. But the upheaval and resentment that would cause, and the risk of an Irish civil war, to say nothing of the braking power of the manifold social and economic links with Britain, suggest that some time and much more agony would have to be gone through in the Province before any such conclusion was reached. Frustrating as it is for all concerned, there is no early or easy end to the historical intercourse by which for eight centuries the rulers of England have troubled and been troubled by the Irish.

Nor is it statesmanship when Mr Wilson uses the broad brush to paint Ulstermen as spongers on the people of Britain, or calculates with the nips and tucks of a pencil how much every Northern Irish citizen costs the British taxpayer. Utterances of that kind will make bipartisan policy impossible, as Mr William Deedes, one of the surest interpreters of the current opinion on Ulster, has warned.

This week's debate will lead to no worthwhile or durable adjustment of policy unless the House of Commons accepts, as Mr Martin Rees, the Secretary of State, has accepted, that at a popular level there has now occurred a regrouping of Protestant and nationalist forces which owes little or nothing to any established political leader, and which is capable of resisting any attempt to control it within political channels.

It is easy, on our Westminster view, to see the democratic virtue and the rationality of the policies pursued in turn by Mr Coughlin, Mr Maundling, Mr Whitelaw, Mr Pym and Mr Rees to bring peace, prosperity and social justice to the province. Perhaps power sharing and the Irish dimension will prove the right answers in the end. But it is now clear that for some time to come they will not carry the assent of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ulster.

Today and tomorrow the House of Commons needs some voices, preferably not Ulster voices, that will risk an objective analysis of how the policies look to the Protestant majority with whom the success of any solution, short of British withdrawal and Ulster independence, now rests. Westminster's record has been extraordinary features. Since 1969 it has destroyed three Prime Min- istres of Northern Ireland and one Chief Executive, by forcing a pace of reform and a movement towards the Irish dimension that stripped them of majority support. It has vir- tually ruled the Ulster Unionist Party. It has suspended the Stormont Parliament that existed for 50 years; imposed direct rule; created an Executive that could not live and an Assembly that has been suspended; and has now re- stored direct rule through two fairly junior and inexperienced ministers.

With the best of intentions, to secure the objective of power sharing, it has denied the majority its inherent power. Although Ulster has been denied its own Parliament, it has been underrepresented in Westminster. Although neither of the two main parties sees merit for proportional representation in Britain, both adopted it for Ulster to give minority parties more places in the Assembly; and while the still failed to outflank the Unionist majority, they gerrymandered the Executive to give effective equality between Unionists and minority parties.

Meanwhile, the Ulster Unionist party in the Commons was broken. Mr Wilson crudely threatened it during the 1964-66 Parliament by challenging its right to vote on steel nationalization; and Mr Orme, now the Minister of State with proconsu- lar powers at Stormont, in 1965 was one of the sponsors of the Campaign for Democracy, the civil rights movement that prepared the ground the IRA later exploited. Today there is not an official Ulster Unionist MP in the House of Commons, although there are 11 Protestants.

Right or wrong, over a period of at least nine years, Westminster has pursued policies to break the Protestant ascendancy over Ulster. Nor have the policies brought peace and reconciliation to the province. The terror of the bullet and the bomb still reigns.

All in all, it may be regretted that the Protestant majority in Ulster does not trust Westminster, but it should not be surprising. On a cold and objective marshalling of the record, in spite of repeated reaffirmations of the Attlee declaration on the conditions for Ulster's integrity and the statutory provisions for a free border poll, one could not, hand on heart, say that the covert ultimate aim of British policy, privately nursed by succeeding adminis- trations and perhaps now by a growing number of British electors, is anything other than the unification of Ireland. Until there is candour about that, one way or the other, the Irish question will persist with undiminished virulence long after this week's debate has ended. It is the question behind the present Irish question.

## The uses of industrial power

From Mr Robert Jackson  
Sir, The Prime Minister is reported to have said of the Ulster Workers' Council on May 29 that "you cannot negotiate with people—it is like a group of workers holding the country to ransom not on something they feel strongly about—on wages and so on—but saying that people must pull out of the Commonwealth, go into a Republic."

Clearly Mr Wilson has been ex- perienceing some difficulty in find- ing a ground of principle upon which to distinguish between the proper and the improper use of in- dustrial power. The doctrine implied in his statement on the UWC seems to be that it is proper for a group of workers "to hold the country to ransom" on "something they feel strongly about"; but that such a group is only entitled to feel strongly about wages and so on.

The purpose of this doctrine is presumably to find a principle which condemns the use of industrial power by the UWC while justifying the Labour Party's complaisant attitude to the use of industrial power to protest against changes in the law relating to collective bargaining (1971 and 1972), to secure an exemp- tion from the operation of incomes policy regulations approved by Par- liament in 1973, and to resist the ruling of a Court (1974).

Mr Wilson appears to have in mind a distinction between two separate areas of activity, the "eco- nomic" and the "political". In one of which industrial power may properly be used, but not in the other. But while such a distinction served Mr Baldwin well at the time of the General Strike, against the back- ground of a liberal capitalist society, it surely cannot fit the realities of

the social-democratic state under which we now live. Full employ- ment and the growth of the public sector—not to mention counter- inflation policy—have in effect "politicized" the entire economy and abolished the nineteenth-century distinction between the sphere of politics and the autonomous sphere of economics.

In these circumstances it is surely more appropriate to define the limits of the proper use of industrial power in terms of a different distinction: between that area of social activity of any kind which is covered by rules made through the demo- cratic process—in which political action is alone appropriate—and that area in which no such rules have been laid down.

Wide politics on the part of any Government of course requires that the rules that are made through the democratic process should take due account of political realities and of the need for consent. But at the same time the subject has a duty to consider the propriety of his with- holding his consent; and it is clear that on the basis of the distinction outlined above the use of industrial power against the Industrial Rela- tions Act and its operation was improper, and that the miners' strike was at least of doubtful propriety. The only way in which justification could be found for such actions might be by disputing the legitimacy of the constitutional and political order itself, as the UWC has done. The same defence is surely not open to trade union leaders, and their sup- porters, on this side of the Irish Sea. Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT JACKSON,  
All Saints College, Oxford.  
May 31.

## Salary levels: burden of responsibility

From Mr John Arkell  
Sir, Inflation, Mr Grimond declares (May 20), is the responsibility of some men at the top of the estab- lishment. He is right. But what of managers who in industry and agri- culture are directly concerned in producing the country's wealth from which we all benefit is totally wrong.

I have a great respect for Mr Grimond's strong sense of com- passion and his noble motives. But more effective advocate if he would join the rest of us in the twentieth century and shed some of his extra- ordinary misconceptions about the function and worth of the modern professional manager. You faithfully,  
JOHN ARKELL,  
Chairman of Council,  
British Institute of Management,  
Management House,  
Parker Street, WC2.  
May 29.

Mr Grimond also ventures into the complex area of salary compar- isons. He cites the low pay of nurses for which there is massive sympathy but totally overlooks the fact that in his fair sized organization in which he is working, there needs to be a salary structure reflecting the various levels of responsibility of the various posts. The differentials between the levels should clearly reflect the responsibilities with the society to which they are held and make promotion from the level below meaningful in terms of spendable money.

Financial reward is not the only incentive for the professional man- ager. He has the job satisfaction of leadership, but it is not one—especially when it compensates for the strains and sacrifices involved. If the salary relativities between different levels of responsi- bility are to mean something in net earnings, then the tax situation itself forces up to a relatively high level the gross salaries in higher management.

It is clear from the BIM National Management Salary Survey pub- lished last year (May 29) that the in- cidence of top pay is an increasingly large part in the whole picture. Moreover, the net take-home pay of executives in Britain is on the low side compared to that of other Euro- pean countries.

I yield to no one in my concern for the problems facing the em- ployer. But I do not believe in my judgment managers in this country have suffered more than most from an erosion of their living standards over the past few years, and the differentials between those who are responsible for making decisions and those whose job it is to carry them out are fast decreasing.

There may be a very few well paid sinecures and the odd example of the unacceptable "handshake" but in the matter of continuing ad- ministration to those whose jobs it is to carry them out are fast decreasing.

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with actual physical violence or, as he puts it, by indulging in a strike in order to gain attention. But to blame our economic life primarily on the captains of industry and their managers who in industry and agri- culture are directly concerned in producing the country's wealth from which we all benefit is totally wrong.

I have a great respect for Mr Grimond's strong sense of com- passion and his noble motives. But more effective advocate if he would join the rest of us in the twentieth century and shed some of his extra- ordinary misconceptions about the function and worth of the modern professional manager.

You faithfully,  
JOHN ARKELL,  
Chairman of Council,  
British Institute of Management,  
Management House,  
Parker Street, WC2.  
May 29.

## Institutional reform

From Mr James Robertson  
Sir, Many of the people who have written to you in response to Mr Grimond (May 20) assume that we have to choose either to distribute wealth and incomes more fairly or to give greater encouragement to personal enterprise and initiative. Is this not a false choice? Do we not need a programme of institutional reform that will help to make our society both fairer and economically more successful?

Company law is now badly out of date; remote shareholders cause "absentee landlord" problems for large corporations; small private companies which are the main spring- ing points of enterprise and inno- vation—are discouraged. The financial system favours big people against small, borrowers against savers, and those who speculate in existing assets against those who invest productively.

The tax and social security systems pervasively combine economic ineffi- ciency with social unfairness; in the richer, the middle and the poorer reaches of society alike they penalize thrift and hard work. At the same time, tax concessions and social security benefits often seem to favour those who do not need help more than those who do. The White- hall and Westminster routines for planning and managing public ex- penditure, taxation and government borrowing—and using them openly as instruments for settling social and economic priorities in accordance with public opinion expressed through elections—are years behind the times.

Why are the necessary reforms so slow in coming? We seem to be caught in a trap. Top people—in government, business and finance—have become the prisoners of the institutional systems which they are supposed to lead. The capacity for self-reform has trickled away. Thus the necessary driving force must come from the side. But it cannot be introduced through an out of date party political structure based on the false conflict between capitalism and socialism.

Surely that is where the real chal- lenge lies, and where the effective remedy for our troubles must be sought. Yours faithfully,  
JAMES ROBERTSON,  
21 Phillimore Place, W8.

jects to which were attached ob- scenely violent messages, one of the least offensive being "Fascist (sic) Pig".

There is nothing new in univer- sity terrorism by the far left and the craven failure of authority to take disciplinary action. Mr Patrick Wall, MP and his wife were mauled at Leeds University in 1968. A number of other Conservatives, of vari- ous tendencies, have been physically attacked or denied the freedom to speak.

All this is the work of extremist minorities. Labour and other non- Conservative students have dis- played their disgust and regret and assisted in the attempt to restrain some of the excesses.

For exercising the traditional right to express constitutional poli- tical opinions the Monday Club finds itself in the position of defending the right of free expression which is the birthright of all law-abiding British subjects including those holding views different to ours. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, chairman,  
HAROLD SORF, vice-chairman,  
Monday Club,  
51 Victoria Street, SW1.

## Ulster: need for a reappraisal

From Sir Gilbert Longden  
Sir, Discussion of the Northern Ireland imbroglio is bedevilled by the fact that words like "Christian" and "loyal" have joined such words as "democracy" whose meaning depends upon where they are used. I join it to express the hope that there will be no consensus in Parliament for a sudden withdrawal of our forces from Ulster. The Prime Min- ister in his broadcast suggested no such action; but the events of the past few weeks must have caused many people in Great Britain to have second thoughts, and I fear that he was only expressing what most people here are thinking, if not say- ing; and that is a welcome change which surely does not merit criticism.

A nation which breeds parents who can so bring up their daughters that they go berserk at the sight of a pop-star, or who can themselves be- have as the Tottenham "fans" did in England has no right to criticise others. But if it be true, as all in- formed commentators tell us, that the great majority of the Protestants in Ulster fully supported the general strike ordered by the Ulster Workers' Council then I think the time has come for a reappraisal. For that strike was avowedly against the law- ful authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of which these people claim to want to remain a part.

An overwhelming, all-Party, majority of that Parliament had agreed upon a Constitution which for the first time is fair to all sec- tions, and which includes built-in guarantees, repeated at nauseam by Governments and Oppositions here, not only that there would not be the smallest step towards unity with the Republic, but also that no effec- tive powers would be given to the proposed Council of Ireland without the consent of a majority in Ulster.

Fifteen months ago I argued that to pull out of Ulster would be "a cowardly abdication of our re- sponsibility towards the peace-loving majority of our fellow-citizens in Ulster". But it would now seem that they will live in peace only if they can do so on their own con- ditions which are not the conditions which their fellow-citizens in the United Kingdom consider to be just.

I therefore venture to repeat my suggestions I made to you, Sir, (November 3 and 12, 1971), that there should be an agreed re-alignment of the Border, and assisted resettlement

of people who wish to move north or south of it; and I would now further suggest that, within an agreed period, the territory north of the new Border should become an inde- pendent Protestant State within the Commonwealth; and that during that period, and for not a day longer, our armed forces should continue their thankless task of seeking to protect Ulster lives and property from the barbaric excesses of Ulster- men.

Yours sincerely,  
GILBERT LONGDEN,  
89 Cornwall Gardens, SW1.

From Mr Julian Amery, Conservative MP for Brighton Pavilion  
Sir, May I add the following com- ments to the discussion in your columns on Ulster?

The British Army was sent to Ulster to defend the province against the IRA. The military threat from the IRA has not diminished. Nor has the need for a British military presence.

The disbandment of the B Specials, the uprooting of the old Stormont, the introduction of proportional representation and powersharing and the agreement to revive the Council of Ireland were all designed to create a political climate in which the IRA could not operate.

Whatever the merits of these concessions to the minority com- munity, they have not brought about the result intended. What they have done has been to lose Britain the confidence of the majority com- munity.

The immediate task now, if we are to avoid something near anarchy, is to recover the confidence of the loyalist majority. This requires a firm statement that British forces will stay in Ulster so long as the military threat from the IRA requires. The decision to increase Ulster representation at West- minster, as recommended in the Kilbrandon report, would also go far to convince Ulster that we stand by her union with Britain.

None of this will prevent the search for a constitutional settlement based on the principle of power- sharing, though here we should be wise to remember Lord Salisbury's dictum that "the commonest error in politics is acting to the carcass of a dead policy". Yours faithfully,  
JULIAN AMERY,  
House of Commons,  
June 2.

## President Sadat's record

From Mr Jon Kimche  
Sir, After some 30 years of fairly intimate observation of the Middle East, I feel ever more that so many of the miscalculations and misun- derstandings during this period were due to a lack of knowledge of the euphoria of the European and American enthusiasts for the Arab cause—and also for the Israelis—than to the errors by Arab and Israeli leaders.

It seems particularly regrettable that one seems to have to add Lord Chalfont to this list of enthusiasts, all the more so since I have been a long-standing admirer of his sharply critical and sane approach to the problems of defence. It is sad that he should not have brought these same invaluable standards to bear on his assessment of the Egyptian position and to the now fashionable elevation of President Sadat as the man most qualified to win the next Nobel peace prize.

For in failing to do so Lord Chalfont does himself precisely what he so rightly detests in Nato and nuclear politics: he subscribes and confirms myths which can only damage the future course of Middle Eastern peace-making. It might be worth recalling that President Sadat's poli- tics did not begin with October 1973 and that the extent of the achieve- ment by the Egyptian forces and the Commander-in-Chief, which Lord Chalfont describes so colour- fully and enthusiastically might be qualified—without in any way de- grading it—by two valid qualifications.

The Barlev "line" was man- ned by 600 troops which were in the event overrun by 60,000 Egyptian troops with rather more than one tank and one gun for every Israeli

manning these forward observation posts which had been falsely pub- licized as a kind of Maginot fortifi- cation complex.

2. That what Lord Chalfont calls the element of surprise had, in fact, not fooled the Israeli or the Ameri- can field intelligence. The initial surprise was achieved exclusively on the evaluations made by two senior Israeli officers. But for their insistence on a theoretical precon- ception the whole of President Sadat's elaborate plans might have been easily nullified.

In short, it could again be very misleading—especially for the Egyp- tians—to draw hasty conclusions from so fine a margin between suc- cess and disaster; almost as risky as to base one's conclusions on the public relations face of President Sadat rather than on his record and known views, which over a period of many years did not always tally in theory or in practice—with the admirable condemnation of the use of violence which Lord Chalfont quotes from the much-edited En- glish version of articles written by Mr Sadat in the early fifties.

No one would question Lord Chal- font's concluding advice that Presi- dent Sadat and Egyptian forces should be taken seriously—least of all the many friends and supporters of President Sadat who have fallen foul of him because they did not quite share the enthusiasm of some of the new European—and Ameri- can—admirers of the Egyptian Presi- dent. It may be worth remembering that these non-conformist Egyptians represent an impressive cross- section of Egypt's political, intellec- tual and military society.

Yours sincerely,  
JON KIMCHE,  
Camilla Lacey Lodge,  
Westhumble, Surrey.

## The socialist solution

From Professor Antony Flew  
Sir, In his interesting piece "G. K. Chesterton: Poet with an historian's eye" (The Times, May 29), Sir Dingle Foot tells us that when he and his friends were young: "We did not believe in the socialist solution which, as it then appeared, would concentrate all property in the hands of the state."

Some readers will surely wonder how they managed to miss the news that the socialist solution has been abandoned both the proposals, ratified as late- ly as last year's conference, for what the then Shadow Chancellor then described as a "massive extension of nationalization", and the ultimate intention, stated on every party card, to bring into public ownership all the means of production, distribution and exchange.

But, unfortunately, the Labour Party has not in fact followed the example of the German Social Democrats. It remains, as always, a socialist party. All that has changed is the willingness of Sir Dingle Foot, and others like him, to recognize the facts, and to oppose the continual increase in state control; in the interests perhaps of a redistribution of private wealth and "a property-owning democracy". Yours sincerely,  
ANTONY FLEW,  
26 Alexandra Road,  
Reading.

## School governors

From Mr Peter Targett  
Sir, Ronald Butt's interesting article (May 30) about the problems of appointing a headmaster at High- bury Grove School prompts me to ask three questions:

(a) How were the governors of that school appointed and what brought to the role of governor? (b) What special skills do they bring to the role of governor? (c) What steps have they taken to develop themselves in order to be- come effective governors? Under the first heading I should be most interested to discover whether or not any form of selection

procedure was used—application forms? Statements of experience relevant to the role of governor? References? Interviews, even?

The second query raises the prior question of what sort of special skills a governor ought to bring to bear on his school responsibilities. Ability to interview at executive level? Ability to interpret com- munity feeling? An understanding of educational philosophy? Ability to articulate verbally with some degree of accuracy beliefs and observations?

Finally, to what extent have the governors (who after all will cer- tainly put this question to headship applicants) tried to improve their skills in interviewing, their insights into current education theory and practice, and their knowledge of their own community as well as understanding of the school? Yours sincerely,  
PETER TARGETT, Headmaster,  
Soudgate School,  
Sussex Way,  
Cockfosters,  
Hertfordshire,  
May 30.

## Political honours

From Mr Martin Thompson  
Sir, As Sir David Hunt rightly points out (May 30) the Emperor Caligula did not, in fact, make his favorite horse Incitatus Consul. However, it should be borne in mind that the Emperor's extraordinary and appar- ently irrational devotion to his rather controversial protégé, which accord- ing to Suetonius even extended to imposing total stability in the neigh- borhood of his stable, test it became restful, and his rumoured intention to elevate the animal to high office, must have contributed to his own sudden downfall.

In fairness, it should be added that there is no evidence to suggest any undue political ambition on the part of Incitatus. Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN THOMPSON,  
120 Swan Court,  
Chelsea, SW3.  
May 30.

## avid Wood

## he question

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three-party front at West- ster on the Irish question is ible fast, and more cavalier hope that Mr Wilson, Mr b and Mr Thorpe will be able epair it during the two-day e opening in the Commons- afternoons. It is as much a lity of the Protestant work- ulion led by the Ulster Wor- Council as the Northern Ire- Executive and the Northern d Assembly. The old Pro- t ascendancy is back, asserting rength outside politics, throw- ff the restraints of government Westminster and Stormont, and ying of meaning such political ills as power sharing and the mension. Every West- ter politician knows that the policies, whatever their merit, lead, and that there is only a period in which practicable native policies have to be d.











## Printers told to resist price cuts pressure

national Printing Corporation gave a warning against price-cutting to increase turnover in the next two years before the expected reappearance of growth prospects from 1976.

"If the industry is to survive in a healthy state to reap the benefits of the 1980s, it must be strong enough to resist these pressures and temptations."

Price-cutting without genuine cost reduction was not a good basis for competition, which should be based on quality, service and reliability. The industry should invest in knowledge and skill, raise the quality of employees, improve the fixed assets and strengthen the technological development.

In the past year Britain's printing industry, the largest in Europe, achieved a net export balance of 255m. Its turnover was 1,200m, with 10 per cent of the output of all British manufacturing industry.

## Levels mark res recovery

ceeded that for the corresponding month of 1973. In April it was 7.6 per cent higher.

The improvement was most pronounced in production of sole, fibre where output of 38.27 million kilograms was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier. It was also 8 per cent above the average monthly figure for 1973.

The federation said that against the encouraging improvement in April, the strike for the end of last month in Hissar was a severe blow

From John Earle  
Rome, June 2

Chase Manhattan Bank's Rome branch this weekend put into effect a series of restrictions on customers' accounts because of rising costs.

No interest will be paid on current accounts (such payments are normal practice in Italy) unless an average monthly balance is maintained of 2m lire (EL394). Clients will be asked to maintain in any case a minimum of 100,000 lire (\$40,000) in which the penalty charge of 3,000 lire will be deducted.

On savings deposit accounts no interest will be paid on balances below 1m lire, while on accounts in foreign currency no interest will be paid on monthly balances below \$5,000 or equivalent.

The bank will also no longer handle standing orders for payment of rent, insurance premiums and other bills.

A spokesman for the bank said the decision was dictated purely by rising costs. Similar restrictions are understood to have been introduced at Chase Manhattan's New York branches in May and Paris.

# BARCLAYS

## Higher off-peak electricity charges

the night and which may otherwise be wasted, to being no facility for storing a product. Surely this fact relative to the production of electricity now is of prime importance particularly in view of the fact that realize just how much "cheap" electricity will cost, then, they abandon or drag all current, the use of the former cheap-radiant heat to use radiant heaters for the immediate requirements, foregoing the luxury of 2200 background warmth.

To conclude, I believe that Electric Council and the man should take a long look at the new, increased charges for off-peak supply. If the rate really does increase then it is found that there is an ex-

Messrs. Burns, Watson &  
 followed by a huge de-  
 mass of night storage bins  
 resulting once again in a state  
 of high-cost unusable elec-  
 tricity.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 A. G. WALKER.  
 21 Blendon Road,  
 Bexley,  
 Kent, DA5 1BN.

*From the Rev Graham Bugee*  
 Sir, The explanation given  
 the chairman of the Elec-  
 tricity Council of the increased  
 electricity does not quite go  
 with the speech by the Un  
 Secretary of State for En-  
 in the House of Commons  
 April 1, when he implied  
 those whose accounts are £1  
 year or over would be  
 charged by 50 per cent; £50  
 a year by 30 per cent and  
 £50 a year by 10 per cent.  
 This has the precise oppo-  
 site of the effect of an all-round  
 'crease of 30 pence per  
 explained by Sir Peter  
 ydes, which would place  
 highest percentages of incre-

The Under-Secretary affirm in the House that his proposals had been made in consultation with the Electricity Commission. Has its chairman's new nomenclature been made in consultation with the Department of Energy?

Yours faithfully,  
**GRAHAM BUSTON,**  
56a Pont Street,  
London, SW1.

# Salvaging waste paper

*From Mr R. W. Frost*

Sir, As managing director of medium size printing company I am only too conscious of paper supply problems and need to salvage waste. I therefore astonished the day to have delivered to home an up-to-date telephone directory and then be told the old one should be the way.

If this is common practice throughout the country I

From Mr R. W. Frost  
Sir, As managing director  
medium size printing com  
I am only too conscious  
paper supply problems and  
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directory and then be told  
the old one should be th  
away.  
If this is common pra  
throughout the country  
inevitably hundreds of

Waste paper is being lost a year. Perhaps the administrative costs are too high for the paper office. It is to insist that where the occupant is home the old directory should be collected.

If this is the case then our postmasters at least and school teachers and scout leaders interested in fund-raising for charity, because I am quite certain that they will be delighted to collect up the old directories and sell them for a few pence to the school or church.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. PROSE  
Managing Director,  
Grifford Ltd.,  
7 Burners Lane,  
Kiln Park Industrial Estate,  
Stony Stratford,  
Milton Keynes.

Detroit, June 2.—The right prospect for the Wankel rotary engine have dimmed, mainly because the energy shortage revealed one of the Wankel's main weaknesses—its relatively poor petrol economy.

But the future of the engine seemed assured. Toyo Kogyo of Japan was invading the United States market with its Wankel-powered Mazda cars, and United States motorists were eager to pay \$500 more for an older, comparable car because of the smooth, peppery performance of rotary engines.

The Wankel's smallness and fewer parts promised to make it cost less eventually than the conventional piston engine. Its size giving more room under the bonnet for other convenience devices and operating characteristics were said to give it an edge in meeting scheduled pollution controls.

General Motors had cautiously committed itself to introducing the first United States-built Wankel-powered car in Autumn 1974. Privately GM was weighing far more ambitious plans to develop Wankel models by 1976 and, later, whole new "families" of cars with front-wheel drive, small sloping bonnets, compact exteriors and spacious interiors.

Ford and American Motors had hurriedly signed for Wankel licences from Curtiss-Wright.

But now sales of Mazdas have fallen sharply, GM has delayed introduction of its first Wankel car and apparently shelved Wankel in other plans. Ford has abandoned all Wankel work and the holders of Wankel licensing rights—Audi-NSU of West Germany, a Volkswagen subsidiary, Lorch, of Britain and Curtiss-Wright have not signed

any new motor industry customers.

Even its most ardent advocates are on the defensive.

Profits of the big three United States car makers declined severely because of the energy shortage. They estimated it could produce new small cars and new small engines faster and cheaper by working on existing piston engines.

The Wankel has had to take a back seat," according to Mir Jan Wankel, president of the *Popular Science* magazine, and the author of a book on the Wankel. Professor David Cole, of the University of Michigan, added that car makers "have to put their heavy guns on the short-term projects, not the long-term ones."

There is fierce disagreement among experts about the fuel economy of the rotary engine and available data vary widely. But even enthusiasts concede that is a problem.

The shape contributes to inefficient fuel combustion and poses difficult internal scaling problems. Both mean lost energy and wasted petrol.

Rotary engine advocates believe fuel economy can be much increased and they take some comfort in noting that the engine is still a newcomer.

But perhaps one of the Wankel's biggest stumbling blocks in the future may be the cost of making it. Despite intensive research and development by car manufacturers, machine-tool makers and parts suppliers, uncertainty remains on its big volume production costs.

"It's a great engine with great possibilities, but it costs too much to build and too much to buy," a Volkswagen source said.

—AP Dow Jones.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW**

Our turnover during 1973 in both quantity of units sold and value was the highest ever achieved by the Company. Profits were also high, despite the low activity of business during the first four months of the year, but with the growth in activity as the year progressed, this increased strongly to finish at £485,416, which has only been surpassed in 1969. An interim dividend of 5% was paid in December 1973. We have permission from the Department of Trade and Industry to pay a further 5.22% as a Final Dividend—making 10.22% for the year.

The upstream business was late in arriving, but demand for our products showed a sudden increase in May and continued with rising demand throughout the year. The national demand was particularly apparent in the vending market due to the increased activity of industry generally and our introduction of a newly developed technique for laminating two types of material together to give a robust and polished surfaced cup. This new cup has had very good reception from our customers.

We had installed extra manufacturing equipment before in anticipation of our business moving from its depressed state of surplus production capacity to one of increased demand and this has proved to have been a wise decision. We acquired Thurbaform of Kettering on January 2nd 1974. This Company supplies Polyvinyl Chloride containers to the food trade for packing such products as margarine and away over the counter foods. It is supplementary to our own business and should strengthen our position in the market.

It is difficult at this moment to be specific about the outlook for 1974. Demand for our products continues to be strong, but the effects of raw material shortages, three-day working and the national economic and political situation have yet to be evaluated.



## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## The Labour view of insider trading



Labour Party's paper on company law reform last week indicated that a tougher insider trading law is needed. The image of Mr. E. Weiss, Chairman of Foseco Minsep, and the image of Mr. E. Weiss, Chairman of Foseco Minsep, are shown side-by-side.

## Foseco Minsep Slower in the first quarter

A p/e ratio consistently running in the double figures in recent weeks is a fair guide to the high level of stock market expectations from Foseco Minsep, and the indication that trading profits—up by 36 per cent last year—had risen by a much more modest 14 per cent in the first quarter, with margins falling appreciably into the bargain, was not at all up to par. Hence the 6p fall in the shares to 99p on Friday, where the historic p/e drops back below 10.

With 77 per cent of sales generated outside the United Kingdom, the grounds for concern over the slowdown are reasonable enough and the accounts do not help much in clarifying the direction from here on. The implication, however, is that the home operations have not escaped the problems of the three-day week and that the overseas business has come to the rescue. Encouragingly, Foseco's building and construction division which currently looks the most suspect, appears to be sustaining its recent rapid advance.

Judging by the organic improvement in margins last year (the overall shipping being explained by acquisitions) it could be unwise to read too much into the first quarter trend, and there is little enough to quarrel about in the undergarbed balance sheet. The cautious will hold back in the hope of some results, but in the meantime any further weakness in the shares could offer attractive buying opportunities for the more bold.

**Accounts: 1973 (1972)**  
Capitalization £45.3m  
Net assets £23.9m (£21.4m)  
Borrowings £4.7m (£5.1m)  
Pre-tax profit £9.6m (£7.2m)  
Earnings per share 10.0p (8.5p)

**Portals**  
**Defensive qualities**

Portals accounts show that the group performed rather better last year than the preliminary results indicated. Trading profits of the company's three divisions, papermaking, water treatment and engineering, and property increased by just over a quarter, more than compensating for the lack of revenue from the Indian Paper Mill contract, which expired at the end of 1972, contributing some £257,000 extra to the comparable year's profits.

Portals' largest division, water treatment and engineering, which contributed some £1.3m last year, improved its profits by nearly a third in spite of labour and raw material shortages, helped substantially by a turnaround at Vacuumatic, where a continuing recovery should be a feature of the current year.

On the other hand, Portals' only around 30 per cent of its sales last year in domestic markets, looks quite well placed to withstand the pressures of 1974. In particular, the balance sheet looks remarkably healthy, with overdrafts reduced from £3.6m to £2.3m and cash balances and short-term deposits up from £1.4m to £3m. The shares, at 90p on a p/e ratio of 7½, look reasonably valued.

**Accounts: 1973 (1972)**  
Capitalization £11.7m  
Net assets £14.9m (£12.4m)  
Borrowings £2.3m (£4.9m)  
Pre-tax profit £3.8m (£3.2m)  
Earnings per share 12.42p (12.08p)

**Portals**  
**Defensive qualities**

Portals accounts show that the group performed rather better last year than the preliminary results indicated. Trading profits of the company's three divisions, papermaking, water treatment and engineering, and property increased by just over a quarter, more than compensating for the lack of revenue from the Indian Paper Mill contract, which expired at the end of 1972, contributing some £257,000 extra to the comparable year's profits.

Portals' largest division, water treatment and engineering, which contributed some £1.3m last year, improved its profits by nearly a third in spite of labour and raw material shortages, helped substantially by a turnaround at Vacuumatic, where a continuing recovery should be a feature of the current year.

On the other hand, Portals' only around 30 per cent of its sales last year in domestic markets, looks quite well placed to withstand the pressures of 1974. In particular, the balance sheet looks remarkably healthy, with overdrafts reduced from £3.6m to £2.3m and cash balances and short-term deposits up from £1.4m to £3m. The shares, at 90p on a p/e ratio of 7½, look reasonably valued.

**Accounts: 1973 (1972)**  
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Net assets £14.9m (£12.4m)  
Borrowings £2.3m (£4.9m)  
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The retail price index rose 3½ per cent in April bringing it to a level nearly 30 per cent higher than in October 1973, thereby triggering three rounds of index-linked wage payments. The cost of imported materials, on the other hand, has been levelling out, the prices of many individual commodities having actually fallen, and this has been interpreted to mean that the rise in retail prices may soon slow down.

The main purpose of this article is to suggest that it is premature to take an optimistic view and that it is unlikely that retail prices will slow down significantly during the rest of 1974. A very large further fall in commodity prices would reduce the rate of increase, though not by as much as that before October, while a further acceleration in retail prices is at least on the cards.

This pessimistic view is taken mainly because a considerable proportion of the rise in costs during the past year had still not, in April, been passed on into retail prices. In the first quarter of 1974 the price of imported goods and services was nearly 40 per cent higher than a year earlier while the rise in labour costs was around 23 per cent. The weighted average increase in unit costs about 24 per cent.

Yet the rise in retail prices of

manufactured goods, which account for about three-quarters of the retail price index, was only about 13 per cent over this period. A proper estimate of the extent to which costs have been incurred but not passed on requires careful consideration of time lags and other factors.

Calculations carried out in the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge indicate that, by April, a rise in costs corresponding to a further increase in the (all items) retail price index of about 9 per cent; this is the amount by which the index would rise after April if there were no further change in costs and if normal profit margins were not further squeezed.

The actual movement of prices between April and October depends partly on the extent to which "stored up" increases in costs gets passed on. It depends also on the movement in the price of items (eg certain foods, rents, fuel, light and fares) which the Government controls directly; these items are reckoned, on the basis of what has already been announced, to add about 3 per cent directly to the all items index. Tax changes and subsidies announced in the Budget are assumed to affect prices from April. Price changes will

depend, finally on the movement of costs after April (whether these are "principal" settlements under Phase Three, threshold "triggers", or changes in import prices) and the speed and extent to which these get passed on.

The lowest increase in the index between April and October, which in my view can plausibly be extended to 5 to 7 per cent, bringing the index to a level nearly 17 per cent on October, 1973—implying that the threshold will be triggered at least 10 times in all. In reaching this conclusion it has been assumed that half the labour force is covered by threshold agreements in the second quarter and that the great majority are covered in the third.

Otherwise, relatively optimistic assumptions have been made. In particular that the sterling exchange rate is unaffected by these developments, that import prices fall as much as they did in the aftermath of the Suez crisis and that costs are passed on with a lag no shorter than normal.

Note, too, that this relatively optimistic forecast implies a legacy of "stored up" costs incurred by October, 1974, but not yet passed on, such as to generate a subsequent rise in retail prices of about 7 per cent. The inflation could easily be worse than this. The assumption

from the Labour Government that the money would be forthcoming—it is currently engaged in preparing its balance sheet—following a meeting with Mr. Merlyn Rees, Secretary of State for Ireland, and a clarification of the position, Mr. Ivor Hoppe, the company's chief executive, said he looked forward "with reasonable confidence" to an announcement.

Meanwhile, the company continues its quest for profitability and in view of the recent strike and the damaging effects of the steelworkers' strike last year (which contributed to a £9m loss in the first half of 1973) the prospects of the company achieving profitability in 1974-75 are not bright.

Mr. Hoppe, who was brought into the company to pull back H & W into the black, said last week that work on the £35m modernization and development programme code-named P200 was going according to plan. Steel throughout the year, however, will still be behind target and last year, with steel shortages exacerbated by the strike, amounted to 70,000 tons compared with 94,000 tons the previous year.

The group has, however, now nearly reached the end of the line. The P200 programme should soon be moving on to the construction of ships contracted at reasonable prices and covered, at least in part, by cost escalation clauses. The order book for the construction of large bulk carriers and four 313,000 ton deadweight very

large crude carriers and six more of 333,000 tons dw.

Recently the company moved into the construction of smaller ships picking up orders for two 86,000 ton dw products carriers. The construction of products carriers in a series will provide the company with a "happy interregnum", Mr. Hoppe said, and industry sources indicated that the company may not be far from announcing further chunks of ship orders for this particular class of ship.

Beyond the end of this decade the company has plans for more standard design ships—the nature of which Mr. Hoppe was unwilling to argue about—some of which will hopefully provide a steady workload for the expanded facilities of H & W.

Whether H & W is building those ships under the aegis of a nationalized corporation remains to be seen. Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has said that the nationalization of shipbuilding will require separate legislation.

Peter Hill

## How much inflation in the pipeline?

## Little chance of prices slowdown

## Harland's long search for profits

Champagne cork will be popping throughout most of next week in Athens. Already the hotels are filling up with clients from every corner of the globe.

The occasion is Posidonía '74 on, more prosaically, the international shipping exhibition in Belfast could be getting held every two years in Athens—an event which those regular attendees are careful to ring round in their diaries well in advance.

This year promises to be more stimulating and interesting than some recent ones in terms of the banter at the cocktail parties and at the stands in the Zappalou Palace what will be the impact of Suez? What are the prospects of lasting peace in the Middle East? How will the growing nationalism in shipping affect the fortunes of the independent owners?

Closer to home, there will inevitably be considerable discussion on the prospects for the British shipbuilding industry if the Labour Government goes ahead with its plans for total nationalization of the industry. For a group of men from embittered Belfast who will be manning the Harland & Wolff stand the question is particularly pertinent. For them and their company—in which the Government already has a 47.6 per cent stake—the exhibition is of supreme importance for somehow they have to be able to reassure their past, present and potential customers of the group's ability to continue building ships. Against the background of five years' civil strife in Ulster and the highly

damaging effects of the recent Ulster Workers' Council strike, this will be no easy task.

As the first visitors are passing through the doors of the exhibition hall in Athens, today the Harland & Wolff operation in Belfast could be getting back to normal.

The damage caused by the strike, while it may be measured in terms of lost production, cannot be effectively measured in terms of its effects on the ordering pattern which owners may adopt in the future.

While its executives understandably do not like to become involved in political arguments, the group is not to be separated totally from them.

In the light of the importance of the group to the economy the decision by the Government not to commit itself to the provision of additional funds for the time being is clearly a political manoeuvre in an effort to influence the Workers' Council's strike strategy.

Now that the strike is over the question of the extra cash is expected to be resolved in the very near future. It involves an undertaking given by the previous government in December last year under which £10m of debt was to be replaced by the issue of £10m of new shares. The Government of the day, however, failed to honour this undertaking and the £10m of debt was to be replaced by the issue of £10m of new shares. The Government of the day, however, failed to honour this undertaking and the £10m of debt was to be replaced by the issue of £10m of new shares.

So Gordon and Domecq both have a lot to gain, or lose, if recent trends continue. It is just that there is a growing market, it just won't grow fast enough, hence the need to tickle your fancy with film of television time.

But Domecq will not just be concentrating on sherry. It is after your brandy glasses too. And if the sherry price continues to rise by anything like the 45 per cent shown in the past two years, then Domecq's brandy will be a very attractive proposition.

At over £40m a year, the United Kingdom sherry market is the world's largest, although man for man, the Dutch are far and away the heaviest sherry drinkers.

We in the United Kingdom

## Boosting the sherry image

Orson Welles will fill your television screen next month when Luis Gordon Gordon joins hands with Pedro Domecq SA in a film advertising campaign aimed at getting more sherry down your throat.

If the somewhat rotund, cigar-smoking Welles is not your idea of a sherry drinker, never mind. At least you can't ignore him and if enough people take note of the product he is selling, then both Luis Gordon, the importer, and Pedro Domecq, the producer, will be happy.

For recent years have shown that while most of us drink, fewer of us take our first sip, turn to sherry. Vernoullis like Martini and Cinzano are the trendy drinks and that worries Gordon and Domecq, two old and close families and firms that for 76 years have traded with each other.

At over £40m a year, the United Kingdom sherry market is the world's largest, although man for man, the Dutch are far and away the heaviest sherry drinkers.

We in the United Kingdom

Maurice Barnfather

The group also has a share in the top-secret project for producing enriched uranium for atomic reactors being developed by Britain, West Germany and The Netherlands, with its centre in the east of The Netherlands.

The concern is busy building up interests in the transport, clothing and car industries.

## When in Rome

In these times of crisis for European cooperation, someone is still showing confidence in strengthening links with Italy. Tomorrow, Lord Catto, chairman of the merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell, is holding a reception in Rome to mark the opening of a representative office there.

The premises, with a royal blue colour scheme, have been found in a 16th century palazzo in one of the most historic parts of Rome, behind the Teatro di Marcello amphitheatre and a stone's throw from the Capitol Hill.

The representative is Guy Hanneford who, for the past two years, has been working from his home. Long resident in Rome and a collector of Chinese works of art, Hanneford was first in the legation of the Anglo-Italian Bank, then with the British Embassy

that wage increases, including threshold payments, are passed on with a normal time lag of about four months seems vulnerable in the event of inflationary conditions in prospect since it implies a further squeeze on cash profits which may well be resisted.

There are, of course, provisions in the Price Code designed to attenuate the effect of labour cost increases on prices. But it may prove difficult to enforce these because of the scale of cost increases in the pipeline, not yet passed on. In other words an attempt to delay the impact of threshold triggers may be offset by a faster than usual adjustment by firms of their prices for other cost increases, such as a speeding up process could not easily be identified by the Price Commission.

Moreover it is too early to assume that a substantial further fall in world commodity prices will occur or to be at all confident that sterling will hold at its present rate against other currencies.

These considerations suggest that the rise in prices may turn out to be as much as 20 per cent per annum and more rapid inflation even than this can be means be ruled out.

Perhaps the main obstacles to checking the inflation from next autumn will be first that

the effect of incomes policy, and particularly of the threshold system (since this gives flat rate increases and probably will not cover all workers) will have been to distort the pattern of differentials in a way which does not command assent; second that if the balance of payments is to improve significantly there is little prospect that sufficient resources will be available to allow real living standards to rise much for a long time.

The alarming prospect of rapid inflation does not call for the attempt to impose another wage and price freeze. Though the threshold mechanism has almost certainly exacerbated the inflationary impetus of last year's world commodity price rises, it could prove useful in slowing down the rate of inflation next year.

If threshold agreements remain, after November, an important element of pay increases, then provided the mechanism does not purport to guarantee an unrealistic level of real consumption, the prospect of a sharp world recession next year may provide the opportunity to bring our rate of inflation gradually under control.

K. J. Coutts  
A member of the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University.

large crude carriers and six more of 333,000 tons dw.

Recently the company moved into the construction of smaller ships picking up orders for two 86,000 ton dw products carriers. The construction of products carriers in a series will provide the company with a "happy interregnum", Mr. Hoppe said, and industry sources indicated that the company may not be far from announcing further chunks of ship orders for this particular class of ship.

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Peter Hill

## COMPANY MEETINGS

## HOULDER LINE

The Annual General Meeting of Houder Line Limited will be held on June 25 in London. The following is the statement by the Chairman, MR. JOHN M. COULDER, M.B.E., which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

1973 was a good year for Houder Line. The earnings were doubled at £494,000 before exceptional items, notwithstanding an increase in taxation from £12,000 to £146,000. The debt of £222,000 for exceptional items is the balance after a writing-down of short-dated preference stock amounting to £550,000. When these stocks are held to redemption in 1976, £387,000 of this amount will be recovered. If this in-and-out transaction is ignored, the exceptional items would have shown a credit of £300,000.

We have paid a second interim dividend in the tax year 1973/74 instead of a final dividend payable in the year 1974/75 as a careful study showed that this would be to the advantage of nearly all stockholders.

Houder Line are now substantially involved in the offshore oil industry. As stated last year, we have taken an interest in Kingsnorth Marine Drilling Ltd, which has purchased two semi-submersible drilling rigs costing £10 million each, and we are responsible for providing the operating personnel. We are likewise on the point of concluding a similar arrangement with a Norwegian shipowning company, in which we will have an interest in their rig and will provide the operating personnel. The first of the Kingsnorth rigs has been chartered on satisfactory terms to a major company, and will start drilling early next year.

Following this we acquired a

small ore carrier, "Oregis", from our associated company, Ore Carriers Ltd, and converted the ship for pipe coupling in deep water. Satisfactory contracts were obtained covering the whole of this year and 1975, with prospects of further remunerative employment. Unfortunately our ship went ashore when leaving the Tyne and is now undergoing extensive repairs in drydock. This represents a major setback, the effect of which it is impossible to assess at the present time.

"Hardwicke Grange" and "Ocean Transport" are engaged in our South American liner trade and have been practically full both ways throughout the year as the trade is now fully rationalised. Unfortunately it has been rather a race between rising costs and rising freight rates, and costs have maintained their lead, although there are signs of freight catching up.

The bulk carrier, "Clyde Bridge", in which we have an interest was unfortunately unable to benefit from the 1973 trade boom as it was committed to the Seabridge consortium. However, our colleagues have now agreed that we can leave on giving three years' notice without penalty, and this notice has been duly given.

I would like to thank all concerned, including the trade unions with whom we are involved, for the way they have responded to the many demands made on them as a result of these new ventures, and would also like to express my thanks to all those who have stood by us at a time when there has been a critical shortage of manpower in the merchant navy. Our office staff have been very helpful and efficient, and have been able to cope with more work than ever before with less numbers.

## WALTER RUNCIMAN &amp; CO. LTD.

A Holding Company with Interests in Shipping, Insurance and Security

## The Chairman, Viscount Runciman, reports on 1973

□ In spite of greatly increased interest charges, Profit before Taxation is more than £250,000 up on 1972.

□ The Shipping and Insurance Divisions have done very well and should do still better in 1974. The Security Division contributed less than was hoped in 1973 and suffered severely from the three-day week earlier this year, but its performance should improve as the year goes on.

□ We shall be disappointed if 1974 does not show an increase in profits substantially greater than 1973 has shown over 1972.

Summary of Figures		
	1973	1972
Profit on Trading	£2,756,522	£2,355,079
Profit before Taxation	£1,436,518	£1,178,390
Profit after Taxation	£724,364	£680,518
Dividend per Share	5.17p	5.14p
Earnings per Share	14.6p	13.7p

## Business Diary in Europe: Thawing Greenland? • Nypro's Dutch parent

Mr. Thomson, the EEC missioner for regional affairs, is back in Brussels what seems to have been a joyous five-day trip to the island, despite his hosts' desire to the Community, as is icy as their weather. Thomson is hoping there be some more cash in the aid to the island, despite the fact he isanders voted heavily in joining the EEC in the Danish referendum. Aid is identified as coming from Brussels might soften the landers' hearts, and per-ven in mainland Denmark. Greenland is bigger than the EEC plus Portugal, and yet has a population of 50,000 people spread in un-ated settlements along its 2,000-mile deep habitable. A province of Denmark, indigenous people are ally Eskimos, and the age they speak is very old from Danish. Danish orks out around £1,000 per annum, there is a low governor, and two landers in the Danish ment.

wresting a living from barren soil, while the weather reminded him of Scotland in January. He talked with members of the regional council, mingled with huskies, and discussed Greenland's priority needs with Danish officials.

Present among these needs is a modern telecommunications system. At present phone calls can only be made from the capital. Work is beginning with help from the European Investment Bank, using a Japanese system of microwaves. Then the helicopter service is very expensive and climate-prone. It is hoped that a system of small landing strips capable of taking small passenger aircraft can be developed.

Half the costs of the excellent central technical college are already paid by the EEC's social fund, and Community funds could help to finance a study on possible local industries to augment fish processing.

## Dutch giant

What is Dutch State Mines, 55 per cent owner of Nypro, whose factory was devastated by a Flixborough explosion? DSM was developed from the nationalized concern which ran the Dutch coalmines through a gigantic multinational concern with world-wide subsidiaries.



Lord Catto: reception in Rome.

Under Dr. W. A. J. Bogers, president of the board of managing directors, turnover this year is expected to exceed £1,000m. It ranks 99th in the fortune list of the 300 largest industrialists outside the United States. It employs 30,000 people throughout the world, closed down its last mine last year, and has systematically switched its interests from mining to chemicals.

It also has a considerable share in the exploitation of the Dutch natural gas wells and has a right to participate in the exploitation of any oil eventually found under the Dutch continental shelf.

DSM's main products are raw materials for nylon and plastics, artificial-fertilizers, rubbers, salt, various gases and pre-fabricated units for the building industry.

The representative is Guy Hanneford who, for the past two years, has been working from his home. Long resident in Rome and a collector of Chinese works of art, Hanneford was first in the legation of the Anglo-Italian Bank, then with the British Embassy

still 1962. After that he became deputy chairman of Marconi Italiana and representative of English Electric.

Wide spread

When in Rome



## Jardine Japan Investment Trust Limited

Points from the Chairman's  
Mr. M. A. R. Harries, statement.

Net revenue for the year to 31st December 1973 after taxation amounted to £80,774 (£16,848 for 1972) and a dividend of 0.45p per share (0.18p for 1972) is being recommended.

The higher net revenue and dividend in part reflect operations for a full year but the major factor was a growth in liquidity combined with high interest rates, in the closing months of the year.

It is anticipated that, despite the severe deflationary measures taken by the Japanese Government and the decline in corporate profits from 1973 levels, the economy will pick up towards the end of the year.

The Board remains convinced of the long term advantages of investment in Japan and reinvestment is intended when the time is considered appropriate. Should the Company return to a more fully invested position the reduced level of liquidity will in the first instance result in a lower level of income, although over the longer term a sustained growth in revenue together with capital appreciation should be ensured.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary of the Company at Methson House, 142 Minories, London, EC3N 1QL.

## Portals: buoyant results for 1973

A Summary of the Statement by the Chairman,  
Mr. John Sheffield, included in the 1973 Annual Report.

Profits before taxation and after loan stock interest increased by 18%, and earnings per share, after increased corporation tax, by 4%. Assets per share rose from 96p to 115p.

The pre-tax profit of the Water Treatment and Engineering companies increased by 33%. There was a considerable increase in the demand for our products during the year and our main problems were the difficulty of obtaining both materials and skilled labour, and coping with large cost increases.

The Bank Note and Security Paper division shows a very satisfactory increase in profit of 31%, which offsets the cessation of the Indian know-how payments, the last of which was received in 1972. We have been working at full capacity, and our development programme to improve and extend our range of products and to expand our capacity continued to receive high priority.

The pre-tax profits of the Property division were 23% above the previous year's.

The first few months of 1974 have been similar to 1973: high order books, spiralling costs and acute shortages of materials and labour. During the period of the three-day week we were not badly affected. We view 1974 with guarded optimism and anticipate profits at least greater than the previous year's.

## Portals Holdings Limited

Water Treatment and Engineering: Security Papermaking: Property

The cover of our Report & Accounts, reproduced below, is taken from an Egyptian tomb-painting of the Old Kingdom and shows papyrus reeds in the Nile. It was from papyrus that the ancient Egyptians made a forerunner of true paper. Copies of the Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Oceanic Mill, Oulton, Rostergate, Hamt. NG5 3JG.



## Management

### Consultants adapt to changing climate

Managements' consultants in Britain have still not recovered the ground they lost when they were hit by a recession in 1971.

The annual report for 1973 of the Management Consultants Association, published last week, shows that revenues earned in the United Kingdom in that year were £22.3m. This is almost the same figure as for 1970, but when allowance is made for inflation it means that the real value of revenues last year was substantially below that of 1970.

However, the consultants have by now made substantial adjustments to the more difficult conditions which have followed

the years of rapid growth in the 1960s. In particular, they have sought expansion abroad. In the last four years overseas earnings have risen from £8.6m in 1970 to £11.3m last year, so that they are now equivalent to about a half of earnings in the United Kingdom, as against 30 per cent in 1970.

The increase in earnings abroad has been achieved with little change in the number of consultants based in foreign countries. At home, however, the number of consultants has fallen by a quarter since 1970, and this reflects the determined efforts which have been made to increase revenues per head.

Ideas for worker participation in industry are very much in the air—and will be still more so, if Mr Wilson manages to win a clear majority in an autumn election. So, whether they like this sort of thing or not, people in industry ought perhaps to pay attention to what happens in countries where worker participation in one form or another is already established.

The "limiting case" must be Yugoslavia, where the workers have actually managed industry for 20 years now. There, a significant reform of the worker-managing system was inaugurated last year, and has now become fully operative. I was able to see some of the reform's effects in a visit last month to Montenegro.

The reform in industry is part of a wider series of changes in the country's constitution and practice, set in motion by President Tito himself in the autumn of 1972, following separatist troubles in Croatia which had threatened to tear the country apart. In many sectors of activity, the changes tend towards a Soviet-style reassertion of the central role of the Communist Party, and the imposition of stricter "Marxist" orthodoxy.

In industry, however, the emphasis of the reform is on greater worker participation. The basic idea of the latest reform in industry is to break down industrial undertakings into smaller administrative units, so that workers get greater chance of effective participation in the running of their factory (or mine, or railway, or department store as the case may be).

Richmond, each factory was, from the legal point of view, an enterprise, with the enterprise counting as a legal person. Each shop in the factory elected one or more delegates to the workers' council, which was legally the controlling body of the enterprise.

The workers' council normally met once a month. There was also a smaller management board, on which sat the chairman of the workers' council and other members elected by that body, and also (but without a vote) the enterprise's director. The management board met once a week, or more often if necessary, to decide day-to-day questions. The director, appointed by a joint committee of the workers' council and the local government authority, was the



President Tito of Yugoslavia: management reformer

executive head of the enterprise but answerable to the workers' council.

All kinds of questions were resolved within this structure, but possibly the most important was that of workers' incomes. After the receipt of money from sales and the payment of material costs, depreciation and taxes, the enterprise was left with a sum known as the income of the enterprise.

The workers' council had to decide, within complicated legal limits, how much of this should be paid out to the workers as personal incomes, and how much retained for investment.

The trouble with this system, it was felt, was that in large enterprises it was too indirect a democracy. Once elected, the workers' council, and still more so the management board, tended to be seen as "them" rather than "us". Strikes, though officially unthinkable, were not unknown.

The solution was taken not from Karl Marx but from Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who held that the only true democracy was the direct democracy of the ancient Athenian Republic, where the whole body of citizens met to debate and vote on public issues. In other words, the less delegation the better.

In Yugoslav industry this has meant that the legal concept of

the enterprise has been abolished. Instead, the basic unit, or legal person, is the OOUR, an abbreviation which stands for the Serbo-Croatian words for Basic Organization of Socialized Labour.

The easiest way of explaining what this implies is by examples. Take the Niksic steelworks, a plant producing some 110,000 tons of special steels a year, set rather improbably on a mountain-ringed Montenegrin plateau, where the only other industry is a brewery—the explanation of the location is that it was set up there in 1931 to be relatively safe from a putative Soviet invasion.

Before the latest reform, the Niksic works was a single enterprise, with 4,000 workers and a workers' council of 55 members. Now, it comprises eight OOURs, covering the furnaces, the hot rolling mill, the foundry. Each of these has its own democratic structure along the lines of the former enterprise model outlined above.

The criterion for the establishment of an OOUR is its size, its activities, and therefore its finances, can be identified separately from those of other parts of the factory. This means that the workers of each shop, via their workers' council, can make decision such as those about wages versus investment, which previously were handed down from the workers' council of the whole enterprise.

From the legal point of view, the whole steelworks is now a working organization (RO for short, from the Serbo-Croatian words). It still has its workers' council, but this cannot override the decisions of the workers' councils of the component OOURs.

Another example, of a slightly different kind, can be seen in the Montenegro hotel industry. Several local enterprises, with half-a-dozen or so hotels each, were persuaded to merge at the start of 1974 by the Montenegrin government. The arguments for this were those of economies of

scale in publicity, sales and transport, and the fact that the government wanted an expert organization to design and staff a brand-new complex of hotels with 5,000 beds which is to sit on virgin shore at Jaz, near Budva.

The commercial advantages of the scheme are clear, but at the same time the enterprise of this size would certainly have the waiters, cooks, chambermaids who are its staff, and the file members, along a 30-point stretch of coast.

But the reform allowed in clear combined organization to be set up as an RO, while the old enterprise remained in the guise of an OOUR. Thus, for example, the hotels at Budva where members of the British tourists' team Smith go, are all run by OOURs. Each of these has its own democratic structure along the lines of the former enterprise model outlined above.

This is a small enough number for even the smallest hotel (most have three people on the workers' council, so that all the workers know at least several of the council members (who practice, in a small place like Budva, everyone tends to know everyone else)).

But the establishment of the OOUR system should enable some naive sociologists to investigate whether people are happier with this system than with the old enterprise one. It is known that they are, the implication for people within a single up worker participation schemes in countries like Britain will be that it is not enough simply to graft such schemes onto the existing administrative structure of industry. The structure must sometimes be altered to make the participation more effective.

Michael Connolly

Lecturer at Middlesex Polytechnic, who is studying economic development in Montenegro with a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

### Is Britain a nation of subordinates?

Are our organizations too big, and why? What happens when an entrepreneur overreaches himself and takes on challenges beyond his competence and resources? What happens when an enterprise—an organization taking risks for innovation—turns into a public service but still goes on calling itself an enterprise?

Is it legitimate to talk about professional managers, except in the restricted sense that they are paid? How many companies make mistakes similar to those that caused the downfall of medieval monasteries?

These are some of the entertaining and fruitful questions that come up in a reading of *Essays in British Business*, by Dr F. R. Jervis. In short compass, his book gives us a taste of some of the more prominent problems of industry in the days when Britain led the world (and it is worth remembering that this was when the power of decision was decentralized in British industry as it has not been for the hundred years since) and their successors.

He goes on to the metamorphosis which has made Britain predominantly a nation of employees and subordinates, managed by owners' agents rather than entrepreneurs, and now in the final stage of abstraction

where leading shareholders are non-persons like pension funds, locked into their shareholdings, because to sell would break the market, but qualified neither by inclination nor by training to influence industrial management.

As a Cool's tour of the subject to absorb a reader for an evening, Dr Jervis's book could hardly be bettered. It presents a situation that many people are too blinkered, or too satisfied in their own comfortable corner to see. However, although he puts up a spirited defence of the founding fathers, many of whom were much less flinty than they are commonly painted (the early "professional managers" were probably worse, on the whole, in their treatment of employees), he is a little disappointing on solutions.

"The real test of efficiency", he writes, "is to ask the question, 'would you do it if it were your own money?'". If the world were as simple as that, we should have had no monasteries, and it would not have prevented the South Sea Bubble or the Rolls-Royce collapse either.

Ian Macbeath

\* *Bosses in British Business*, by F. R. Jervis. Routledge and Kegan Paul, £2.95.

£1,000 to £10,000 Investment Opportunity (up to £20,000 husband & wife joint account)

**10% TAX PAID** on 2 year fixed term investment

(monthly income available on £2,000 + investments)

**9% TAX PAID** on 1 year fixed term investment

**8% TAX PAID** by society during term

ordinary investment shares

**BUILDING SOCIETY GUARANTEED INVESTMENT**

Ian Robinson & Partners (Financial Planning) Ltd, in association with the Marlborough Building Society are able to offer these exclusive guaranteed investment opportunities for a limited period. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

Ian Robinson & Partners (Financial Planning) Ltd, 263 Harshill Lane, Leeds LS8 3RD (Registered Office - No 1158818) Phone 0532 624761 Fax 0532 6611

I/We enclose cheque for £ (£1,000 to £10,000 for individuals, husband and wife joint a/c up to £20,000) to be invested in the Marlborough Society Guaranteed Investment as indicated.

(a) 10% 2 yr fixed term investment (b) 9% 1 yr fixed term investment (c) 8% ordinary investment shares (d) Monthly income required

All cheques payable to the Marlborough Building Society.

Full name/s

Address

Signature

Date

Commission will be paid at 1% on Application Form bearing the stamp of authorised agents such as Solicitors, practising Accountants, Stockbrokers and Insurance Brokers.

## FINLAY PACKAGING LTD.

(Printers, Manufacturers and Convertors of Packaging Materials)

**SATISFACTORY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN A DIFFICULT YEAR**

The 18th Annual General Meeting of Finlay Packaging Limited held on 31st May in Belfast, Mr R. N. D. Langdon, F.C.A., Chairman, presiding.

The following are extracts from the Accounts for the year ended December, 1973:—

**RESULTS:** Sales during 1973 amounted to £2,081,776 of which £23,230 comprised exports.

Although the difficulties in Ulster have continued, the Company, after taxation, was £117,750, compared with £72,179 for 1972 and the increase in profit reflects the more efficient operation of the plant installed over recent years.

**EXPANSION:** Expansion into printing and carton production Consett, Co. Durham, referred to in last year's Report, has been up by delays in delivery of equipment. The machines on order now expected in July and September.

An extension of 20,000 sq. ft. to the Consett factory is planned completion in late 1975.

**CURRENT TRADING PROSPECTS:** There is a serious labour shortage and Paper and Plastic are in extremely short supply. The restrictions which were imposed to conserve energy caused some loss of production and we are faced with continued increases in all costs. Despite these factors, however, we are hopeful of maintaining our position in 1974.

**CONCLUSION:** We have made the usual profit sharing bonus payments to all employees with over six months' service, and the holders will join me in expressing our deep appreciation of the efforts of all employed by the Company.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

## Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited



Stewart Wrightson Limited  
Incorporated Insurance Brokers—and at Lloyd's  
Galbraith Wrightson Limited  
Shipbrokers on the Baltic Exchange  
Matthews Wrightson Pulbrook Limited  
Underwriting Agents at Lloyd's  
Matthews Wrightson Land Limited  
Rural land use  
Instone Air Transport Limited  
Air Brokers on the Baltic Exchange

**Group 1973 pre-tax profits, at £5.8 million, up 25.6%**

**Further expansion is expected in 1974.**

If you would like to receive a copy of the Report & Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited, Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5DJ.



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Footall's cautious but overseas still 'strong'

Ashley Druker  
Coming out of the working conditions period, better than initially expected. Total turned profit for 1973/74 advanced from £12.1m to £18.3m pre-tax, a prediction for the current year out of the question. The brighter side, the overseas interests remain "intrinsically strong".

Overall, says Sir Neville Underwood, chairman, in his annual report, the group was all placed to face the future. Activities overseas last year counted for half of profits and two thirds of sales growth. On financing aspects, a record of capital expenditure and working capital have been financed by the higher level of profits and an increase in the year in net borrowings some £10m. The larger working capital results particularly in the major increases in raw material prices in the year.

## Results

## Robert Moss at peak but slows in second-half

The second half of Robert Moss, Oxford-based injection moulders, shows a marked slowdown after the opening 40 per cent upturn.

Pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 moved up some 16 per cent to a fresh peak of £40,000 on turnover slightly lower at £1.02m to £1.2m. The net profit however declined from £28,000 to £22,000 after tax. £217,000 against £151,000, at for the power crisis the estimates that the "net" would have shown an extra 0,000. Earnings a share work at 5.31p compared with 5.20p. A final dividend of 1.52p, plus 1.45p is declared, payable on July 25, making a total from 2.625p to 2.75625p.

Pre-tax profit includes interest receivable of £42,000 (£7,000) from high interest rates.

alter Runciman  
prospects for 1974 are "bright", Viscount Runciman

## Freight report

## VLCC Gulf rates continue to climb

Freight rates for Persian Gulf VLCCs continued to climb last week although rather more hesitantly at the end. Owners nevertheless remained confident of further gains, although their optimism seemed based on less solid ground.

There was little to detract from last week's rate performance. The main barometer was the VLCC which on the Persian Gulf to Europe route, commanded Worldscale 85 (\$8.80 per ton), a gain of 10 points (\$1.04 per ton) over the week. There were even reports by the weekend that Worldscale 87.5 (\$9.07) had been paid, after rumours earlier in the week of Worldscale 100 (\$10.37) had been discounted.

For smaller ships of about 100,000 tons, Worldscale 140 (\$14.51 per ton) was the order of the day, although there was one rogue fixture at 10 points less.

The bolster for owners' hopes was Exxon, the American company. Along with some inde-

pendent oil companies, Exxon was firmly open for early June VLCC tonnage. Moreover, by Friday the company's requirement was extended to cover the whole of June following, owners said, the old market rule of "if you cannot get cover at the rate you seek, extend your requirement".

Exxon however made no move and just watched the market while, it appeared, the market watched Exxon. Certainly, one of the London majors was thought to be swatting Exxon's movements before it ventured into the market itself.

Thus, owners believe, the market will move sharply upwards when the American company finally makes its choice.

The brokers Galbraith Wrightson noted that this "was a distinct possibility and one that would undoubtedly put premiums up to levels out of all proportion to those being paid earlier in May".

Meanwhile, the dry cargo trades tended to be on the quiet side, although rates were still attractively firm. But there was some significant time-charter business, including an extremely high \$6,200 per day for a German liberty Replacement vessel over 12 months, chartering one of the represented \$12.75 per ton per month—an unprecedented level, brokers said.

## Brokers' views

The great debate on the prospects for the stock market continued last week with several leading stockbrokers contributing lengthy research publications. The substantial improvement in the United Kingdom's non oil trade deficit last month receives honourable mention. The general opinion seems to be that April's low point in equities is unlikely to be challenged again, although opinions differ when it comes to forecasting the start of the recovery phase.

Maguire Roy Marshall recommends selective buying of equities, with the overseas earners and major exporters top of a list which is headed by ICI, with Rolls-Royce Motors, GEC, Raytheon, Parsons and Courtis all prominent.

The adverse implications of dividend restraint referred to by several brokers are spelled out by George Henderson in his quarterly review. With dividends limited to 5 per cent and higher tax charges, dividends will barely rise this year in money terms. In the absence of any political likelihood that limitation will be lifted, one

answer for investors is offered by Fuller & Co, which suggests buying convertible loan stocks, among which it recommends stock in Bata, Tube Investments, GEC and several others.

Fuller also recommends short dated gilts, arguing that further cuts in United Kingdom interest rates are likely as sterling strengthens. But Simon & Coes remains cautious on gilts, predicting a period of consolidation, or even a small technical reaction. In equities, however, Simon repeats its view that there is potential demand for shares on longer term views just below the present trading range.

From Joseph Sebag comes a detailed review of the somewhat battered retailing sector. Sebag, assuming that the Government's margin controls policy does not herald a period of continual intervention in retailing, argues that the downward receding of the sector opens the way to a fresh assessment.

Taking as criteria low gearing and good liquidity, among management, and involvement in clothing rather than durables, the firm comes down in favour of the old bellwether Marks & Spencer, narrowly outrunning British Home Stores, and newcomer, Mothercare.

Terry Byland

## Euromarkets

## Eurobonds: is the worst over?

Is the Eurobond market bottoming out at last? It would be a brave man indeed who would respond with a categorical "yes" to such a question at the moment, but when bond dealers begin actively adjusting their positions in a direction which points to a less bearish view there must at least be some ground for encouragement.

Kidder, Peabody Securities, one of the biggest market makers, revealed last week that it was now adopting a more neutral approach to its trading inventory. In recent months it has taken a very negative stance with regard to short positions on every one long. Now, however, it is slowly moving toward a "more cautious", but unquestionably more optimistic, ratio of one to one.

It is probably only those dealing houses which have substantial retail—as distinct from predominantly professional—business that have been in a practical position to enjoy the luxury of running short positions in a market with so many sellers and so few buyers. But the indications are that Kidder is not alone in its view of the market from here.

Many houses are still preferring to keep their heads low, to run as small a book as possible commensurate with making a market and not to take a particular position either way. But some were admitting on Friday that on a short-term view they would prefer to be long than short just now.

The underlying assumption is that interest rates are unlikely to go much higher and could come down. There was plenty of expectation in the market last week, for instance, that prime rates might be reduced before the weekend, although in the event these hopes were disappointed.

Expectations of this sort are not yet finding much response from investors, though. When a big bond fund came into the market on Thursday and Friday last week with large selling orders—particularly of British issues—there were no buyers around to take up the stock and prices were being cut by up to two points in some cases.

That must raise some questions about how easily Morgan & Cie will find takers for its \$25m, 9 3/4 per cent 7-year issue for Pacific Lighting, although Morgan is one of the most respected names in the market and some banks are now recommending short-dated issues of this kind. Significantly, Morgan reckons it is cheaper from the borrower's point of view to do the issue in Europe rather than in New York at the moment, an indication of how much faster the New York bond market has fallen than the Eurobond market this year.

Meanwhile, the decision by Ferrovie dello Stato of Italy not to proceed with its widely mooted floating rate note issue is hardly surprising in view of the response to the \$50m issue by a subsidiary of the Italian state telephone concern, STET. The issue got away without too much difficulty, but there was a notable absence of big name takers, the assumption being that the major banks are unhappy to commit themselves further to Italian borrowers.

It should be pointed out, in addition, however, that Smith Barney, York at the moment, has argued in favour of a conventional syndicated bank loan throughout.

Christopher Wilkins

## STANWOOD RADIO LIMITED

## Expansion of Colour TV Rentals

	1973	1972
Profit before tax	£203,726	£274,284
Profit after tax	79,726	184,264
Total Ordinary Dividend	11,025%	10.50%
Earnings per Share	1.59p	3.66p
Gross equivalent		

Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Stanley Wood, F.C.A., A.C.M.A.

- Although turnover, trading profit and cash flow continued to expand, net profit before taxation was lower. This was largely due to the cost of short-term finance which increased substantially due to a rapid increase in interest rates, particularly in the second half year.
- The re-imposition of terms control on rental and hire-purchase contracts in December last has resulted in reduced new business in the first quarter of this year. Cash sales and rental income increased, however, and cash flow for the quarter was at a higher level than last year.
- Our rental subscribers now total approximately 52,000 of whom 32,000 are renting colour television.
- The requirement of 42 weeks' rental in advance on new contracts will continue to restrict new business in the current year, but rental income after payment of value added tax should reach £3,000,000.
- The Directors are confident that satisfactory results can be achieved this year despite over-increasing costs and the many problems to be overcome.

## Globe Investment Trust LIMITED

Net profit up 36 per cent

From the statement of the chairman, Mr. Alastair F. Roger

The Company Year  
The accounts show a 20 p.c. increase in gross revenue and a 36 p.c. increase in net profit. The dividend has been raised by 24 p.c. and nearly £580,000 has been added to Revenue Reserves.

The fall of 25 p.c. at the year end in the market valuation of the trust's securities is due almost entirely to market conditions, and not to any decline in the financial soundness or long-term prospects of the concerns in which Globe has investments. Over a period of 10 years the trust has increased its rate of net dividend by 201 p.c., with an annual increase in reserves. The board hopes to be able to continue to raise dividends in the years to come.

The increase in the trust's dividend will support the faith of its stockholders that investment trusts continue to provide a worthwhile outlet for savings and longer-term funds in spite of fluctuations in market conditions.

One of the advantages of an investment trust, as opposed to a unit trust, is that as and when stock markets are considered suitable for investment, investment trusts are entitled to raise fixed-interest money, thus introducing an element of gearing. The board has no present plans for raising additional funds for investment but will not hesitate to obtain such facilities, either on a short, medium or long-term basis, when it considers market conditions are favourable to come.

Policy  
To ensure a truly international spread of investments, Globe is extending its policy of forming investment companies abroad. These associated companies enable the group to move quickly in investment decisions where local influences become significant. The board is also considering propositions for acquiring minority stakes in unquoted companies, at home and overseas, mainly with first-class partners who will themselves be investing. While most of these minority interests will be in established profitable enterprises, this will not preclude the board from making suitable investments in such projects as North Sea oil.

Summary of Results	1973/74	1972/73
Revenue available for		
Ordinary		
Stockholders	£2,823,812	£2,078,334
Earnings per stock		
unit of 25p	2.983p	2.2p
Dividend per stock		
unit of 25p	2.4p	1.9323p
Investments at		
market value	£82,875,392	£123,731,302
Total assets less		
current liabilities	£85,668,203	£125,208,183
Net asset value per		
stock unit of 25p	86p	117p

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1974 can be obtained from the Secretary, Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, WC2R 3HP



AN ELECTRA HOUSE COMPANY

## Capper-Neill

Designers, manufacturers and erectors of pipework, storage and process plant for industry.

Mr. W. P. Capper, Chairman and Managing Director, in his annual review comments:  
"We look forward to a year of increased trading, with a profit exceeding that for 1973/74."

Other points made by Mr. Capper are:

- \* Satisfactory result for the year despite the problems experienced by many other companies in the heavy fabricating industry.
- \* Highest ever order books throughout most sectors of the Group.
- \* Successful year for Capper Pipe Service with improved prospects for 1974/75.
- \* Several large tankage contracts satisfactorily completed during the year.
- \* Operations out on sites now account for three-quarters of Group turnover.

GROUP RESULTS IN BRIEF	1973/74
Trading profit	£992,573
Interest payable	185,396
Profit (before tax)	807,177
Tax	387,866
Profit (after tax)	419,311
Dividend	222,541
Capital employed	4,249,591
Earnings per share	4.10p

Report and Accounts containing Mr. W. P. Capper's Review in full are available from—The Secretary, Capper-Neill Ltd., Woolston, Warrington, WAT 4AU.

by Capper-Neill

The Directors of Capper-Neill Limited regret to advise members that as a result of an industrial dispute at the printers the Directors' Report and Accounts, including the notice of the Annual General Meeting could not be issued on May 30, 1974. Consequently the Annual General Meeting must be delayed. A further announcement will be issued as soon as possible.

STRAIGHT	Yield	Price
Admiral 1974	10.07	99.00
Anglo-American 1974	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1975	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1976	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1977	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1978	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1979	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1980	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1981	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1982	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1983	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1984	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1985	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1986	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1987	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1988	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1989	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1990	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1991	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1992	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1993	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1994	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1995	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1996	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1997	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1998	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 1999	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2000	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2001	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2002	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2003	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2004	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2005	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2006	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2007	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2008	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2009	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2010	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2011	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2012	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2013	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2014	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2015	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2016	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2017	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2018	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2019	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2020	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2021	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2022	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2023	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2024	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2025	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2026	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2027	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2028	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2029	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2030	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2031	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2032	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2033	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2034	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2035	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2036	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2037	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2038	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2039	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2040	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2041	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2042	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2043	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2044	10.00	100.00
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Anglo-American 2067	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2068	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2069	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2070	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2071	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2072	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2073	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2074	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2075	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2076	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2077	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2078	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2079	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2080	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2081	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2082	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2083	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2084	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2085	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2086	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2087	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2088	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2089	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2090	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2091	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2092	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2093	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2094	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2095	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2096	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2097	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2098	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2099	10.00	100.00
Anglo-American 2100	10.00	100.00

More share prices  
The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial and Industrial  
Cutter Hammer  
Royal Sovereign Group







## Capitalization & week's change

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